

THE CRITIC:

GUIDE TO THE BOOK-CLUB AND LIBRARY.

VOL. XXV.—No. 642.

NOVEMBER 1, 1863.

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GEOLOGISTS' ASSOCIATION has REMOVED from 5, Cavendish-square, to the Rooms of the Medical Society of London, 32A, George-street, Hanover-square. The first MEETING of this Session will be held on **TUESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 3**, at Seven o'clock, when Mr. CARTER BLAKE, F.G.S., will read a paper on "Fossil Elephants," and Mr. EVANS will exhibit a Collection of Fossils from the railway cuttings near London. Ladies or Gentlemen wishing to join the Association can obtain all information from Professor TENNANT, President, 148, Strand; or J. CUMMING, F.G.S., Hon. Sec., 7, Montagu-place, Russell-square.—Admission fee, 10s. Annual subscription, 10s.

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FULL particulars of the following Appointments Offered are entered on the *Gratuitous Educational Registry*. This Registry may be inspected, or further particulars will be supplied to applicants by letter, without payment of any fee. Address the *GRATUITOUS EDUCATIONAL REGISTRY, Critic Office*, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C. Notice.—Applicants by letter should quote the number of the "Box" in each case, to facilitate reference; and also inclose two stamps for the reply.

COMPOSITION MASTER. Wanted immediately, a Cambridge or Oxford First Class man, as Composition Master in a Worcestershire endowed school. A Title for Holy Orders can be given. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 6934, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AN ENGLISH MASTER is wanted for a large day school in town, a gentleman of experience in his profession, of good disposition and character, and one accustomed to the management of very young boys. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 6636, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN thoroughly qualified to take the French and German classes in a German school in the country, and to assist in the general work of the school, will be required after the Christmas vacation. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 6638, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

FENCING MASTER wanted immediately. A military man preferred. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 6690, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

A GRADUATE competent to take charge of the upper classes in a grammar school is wanted for the quarter ending Dec. 20. Salary at 1200l. per annum. Address, with references, &c., inclosing two stamps, Box 6692, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

A GRADUATE in high Mathematical honours (Oxford or Cambridge), who would be willing to take some elementary classes if necessary, is required immediately in a Berkshire college. He must be a good Churchman, and, if possible, in Holy Orders. Stipend 1074l. with rooms. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 6664, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

THE MATHEMATICAL MASTERSHIP of an Endowed school in Suffolk, is vacant. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 6686, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AN OPENING for a good English and Latin boys' school exists in the North of England. One who can combine mathematics would have a better chance of success. Charges to range from 7s. 6d. to 15s. or 20s. per quarter. Address, with particulars, inclosing two stamps, Box 6688, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

A TUTOR, in Orders (resident or non-resident), is required in a school in France. One able to introduce pupils would be liberally treated with. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 6670, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

UNDER-MASTER of a Lincolnshire grammar school. The office will be vacant at Christmas. Must be a member of the Established Church, and a graduate of Oxford, Cambridge, or Dublin, and must produce testimonials of good character and ability to teach Greek and Latin. Salary 1100l. a year, and one-third part of the capitation fees. Testimonials to be forwarded before the 20th of November. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 6672, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

A YOUNG MAN, who is a clever penman, is wanted in a school to teach writing, drawing, and mapping. French would be a further recommendation. Salary 25l. board, and lodging. Address, with references, and short specimens, inclosing two stamps, Box 6674, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

A JUNIOR ASSISTANT, to teach English generally, and practical surveying, is wanted immediately in a Shropshire school. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 6676, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AN ENGLISH or FOREIGN GOVERNESS wanted, in a gentleman's family residing in Ireland, to take charge of five children: ages from 6 to 12 years, and to instruct in French, German, music, and drawing. Religion Protestant. Salary 300l. a year. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 6678, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

A GOVERNESS to educate and take charge of four children, two girls and two boys (age from five to eleven), is wanted immediately. She will have to give instructions in French, music and drawing, and to impart a good English education. Must be a member of the Church of England, a truly Christian woman, and not under 30 years of age. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 6680, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNESS, to assist in the general management and education of a few pupils. Music and a thorough knowledge of the French language, conversationally and grammatically, indispensable. Address (stating terms, which must be moderate), inclosing two stamps, Box 6682, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNESS, to take the entire charge of four children under twelve. Must be a good musician and Latin scholar. One accustomed to the tuition of boys preferred. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 6684, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

A GOVERNESS is required to educate the children of a medical man, ages from 7 to 11. A comfortable home and fair salary are offered. Good references indispensable. Address, with full particulars, inclosing two stamps, Box 6686, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

DAILY GOVERNESS. Wanted in a clergyman's family, a lady about 30 years of age, to teach four or five children, ages from eleven to three. French, music, &c. Salary 50l. per annum, and dinner with the family. Locality near Dover. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 6688, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

A FINISHING DAILY GOVERNESS wanted, in the suburbs of London, for two young ladies, ages 17 and 15. Hours 10 to 3. Acquirements—French, German, Italian, singing, music, drawing, and thorough English. Address (stating salary), inclosing two stamps, Box 6690, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

A GERMAN GOVERNESS is wanted immediately in a first-class school in Glasgow. She must be a thorough musician, and able to converse in English and French. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 6692, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

A GERMAN CATHOLIC GOVERNESS wanted immediately for a family near Paris. Age not above 30. A thorough knowledge of the English language required. Address (stating age and qualifications), inclosing two stamps Box 6694, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

A GERMAN or FRENCH GOVERNESS wanted, who is a good musician and well understands her own language, and who can give unexceptionable references. Address, with all particulars, inclosing two stamps, Box 6696, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

A LADY is required immediately in a small select ladies' school, to take the entire charge of the musical department, both vocal and instrumental. A knowledge of French would be desirable. The musical class includes advanced pupils. Duty light, and remuneration moderate. Address (with testimonials, &c.), inclosing two stamps, Box 6698, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

A LADY accustomed to the education and management of boys, is wanted in a first-class preparatory school. Good English, music, and class singing indispensable; other accomplishments desirable. Address, (stating age, salary, and qualifications), inclosing two stamps, Box 6700, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

A LADY, residing in Warwickshire, will require at Christmas a GOVERNESS to take charge of two boys, aged seven and nine. A thorough knowledge of English, with the rudiments of Latin and music, indispensable. Address (stating age and references), inclosing two stamps, "Box 6702," 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

MORNING GOVERNESS wanted three days in the week for three hours' general English instruction only. One hour to be devoted to out-door exercises. Terms not to exceed 10s. a week, weekly. Address, Box 6704, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

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APPOINTMENTS WANTED. Full particulars of the following Appointments Wanted are entered on the *Gratuitous Educational Registry*. This Registry may be inspected, or further particulars will be supplied to applicants by letter, without payment of any fee. Address the *GRATUITOUS EDUCATIONAL REGISTRY, Critic Office*, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C. Notice.—Applicants by letter should quote the number of the "Box" in each case, to facilitate reference; and also inclose two stamps for reply.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR in a gentleman's family, or **TEACHER OF MODERN LANGUAGES** in a large school, by a native of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. He is competent to teach German, French, drawing, and piano-forte. Has resided in England four years, and can produce satisfactory references and testimonials. Salary from 500l. to 600l. with board and lodging. Age 29. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 12,591, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

A PERSON, well versed in the routine of a school, good arithmetician, plain and ornamental penman, is open to an **ENGAGEMENT** for a few hours in the week, to a family or school in or near London. He has been engaged in ornamental writing in school books, &c. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 12,593, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

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REGISTRY ADVERTISEMENTS continued on next page.

AS ENGLISH or JUNIOR MATHEMATICAL MASTER in a private or collegiate school, or as clerk in any respectable firm. Is competent to teach algebra to simple equations, four books of Euclid, mapping and junior drawing, also Latin grammar, arithmetic, geography, &c. Salary with board and lodging 30*l.*, without 20*l.*; the organ or harmonium if required 10*l.* extra. Age 23. Address, enclosing two stamps, Box 12,509, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS to children under 12 years of age, or as useful COMPANION to a lady. Advertiser is competent to instruct in English, pianoforte, singing, and French. Unexceptionable references can be given. Salary 20*l.*. Address, enclosing two stamps, Box 12,511, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS to instruct young children in the rudiments of education, and where accomplishments are not required, by a lady, who would also be happy to combine with tuition the domestic arrangements of the house. Good references can be given. Address, enclosing two stamps, Box 12,513, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS or COMPANION, by a lady of the Established Church of England, with good testimonials, and competent to impart English in routine, music, singing, and French to beginners. She has had 11 years' experience, and is 29 years of age. Salary 30*l.* (or not less than 25*l.* guineas). References to two last engagements, also to the Rector of the parish. Address, enclosing two stamps, Box 12,515, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS to pupils under 14, by a lady of great experience in tuition, and capable of giving first-class references. Is fully competent to teach thorough English, pianoforte, singing, French, and plain needlework. London or within 50 miles preferred. Salary 25*l.* per annum. Age 38. Address, enclosing two stamps, Box 12,517, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS in a family, by a young lady who has resided two years in Germany, can give excellent references, and is competent to teach English, French, German, and rudimentary music. Salary desired about 30*l.* per annum. Age 21. Is now residing in the suburbs of London. Address, enclosing two stamps, Box 12,519, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS in a family, by a lady who has been accustomed to give instruction in English, music, and French. References of high character can be given. Salary 25*l.*. Address, enclosing two stamps, Box 12,521, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

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A GENTLEWOMAN desires a position as GOVERNESS or COMPANION, in England or on the Continent. Her requirements are English and French thoroughly, music, singing, and the elements of Italian, German, Spanish, and Latin. Address, enclosing two stamps, Box 12,525, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

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A LADY, who is fond of children, thoroughly domesticated, and prefers retirement, is desirous of devoting her time and acquisitions in educating one or two young ladies, she would not object to a boy about eight years of age. As she is now seeking her first engagement a small salary would suffice, say 16*l.* per annum. Age 25. Address, enclosing two stamps, Box 12,531, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

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THE CRITIC.

THE ENDEAVOUR to adapt the plan of **THE CRITIC** to the new wants of the public has, we believe, given very general satisfaction to our readers.

When **THE CRITIC** commenced its labours, now nearly twenty years ago, reviews of books and literary intelligence were almost entirely confined to journals devoted to the purpose, and **THE CRITIC** was admitted to a high place in public esteem. Gradually the general newspapers adopted the plan of dedicating a department to the same objects. From that moment the purely literary journals began to decline in circulation, and died one by one, after inflicting heavy losses on a succession of adventurous purchasers. **THE CRITIC** shared the common fate, many of its readers frankly stating that, with the multiplication of newspapers, they had not time to read a large sheet of literary intelligence every week, especially as those newspapers reviewed the new books as speedily and as ably.

Desirous of adapting **THE CRITIC**, if possible, to these altered wants of the public, it was issued monthly instead of weekly; but then there was another objection equally valid. It was said by readers, "We do not want a monthly collection of critical essays on books of which we have already read reviews in the daily papers—we want practical information, not to be obtained elsewhere without a great deal of trouble."

This was reasonable, and we endeavoured to ascertain what it was the public wanted, that, if possible, **THE CRITIC** might supply that want.

We inquired in divers quarters, and the results may be thus stated: "We want information, not essays. We are for the most part subscribers to *Mudie*, or the Library Company, or members of a Book Club or a Literary Institution. We have neither time nor opportunity to search all the newspapers to learn what new books, music, and works of art are produced, nor what the various critics say of them. That which we want, because it would be really useful to us, is an inexpensive journal that would do this work for us; search all the newspapers and periodicals, and give us a complete catalogue of all the books and other publications that appear, with a gathering of the opinions passed upon them by the critics. This would enable us without trouble or loss of time to choose the books to be ordered from our Book Clubs, and the music to be procured for our drawing-rooms. If to this you could add a complete collection of the news of the month relating to books, authors, art and artists, such as those within the circle learn from the gossip of your social gatherings, you would give us all that is useful, and supply that of which there is a positive want."

This, then, is the object which **THE CRITIC** now endeavours to attain, and these are the reasons that have induced the change. Being an entire novelty, there are difficulties in its completion at first; but it will, we trust, be found to be steadily advancing towards the perfection of the comprehensive scheme that has been sought for, and which is that of a **GUIDE TO THE BOOK CLUB AND LIBRARY**. So far it has been well received; and if we have been rightly instructed as to the wants of the reading world, we have no doubt that a few months' trial of its uses will obtain for it a large increase of circulation. We only ask, that those readers who approve the plan will make it known to their friends, informing them that the cost of it will be but *twenty-one pence per quarter*.

BOOKS OF THE MONTH.

HISTORY.

Annals of the Wars of the Nineteenth Century. By the Hon. Sir EDWARD CUST, D.C.L., Lieut.-General in the British Army, &c. Vols. III. and IV. 10s. Murray.—In his two previous volumes of the "Annals" of this century's wars Sir Edward Cust had tracked Napoleon to the summit of his power and glory, and had sketched the faint but significant beginnings of Wellington's European career. These two volumes before us record the events which brought about the fall of the French conqueror and the ascendancy of the English general. For, as we remarked before, these two names shine out amid those of the host of officers brought to the surface of the history of the six years beginning in 1810 and ending in 1815. It is mainly their story which is the story of Europe. It was on the issues of their enterprises that the fate of Europe depended. We wish we could say the story was well and accurately told. We wish we could reverse the opinion recorded in the notice of the two earlier volumes. The plan of the book is so good, and if faithfully done it would have been so useful, that we really grieve over the failure of its author. The faults are still the same. Such a luxury of typographical error as exists in the third and fourth could nowhere be enjoyed except in the first and second volumes. We say typographical, because it is impossible to believe Sir Edward Cust did not know better. But this does not excuse him. It is an insult to the reader to inflict on him this mass of misprinting. Names are misspelled on every page. [Speaking of Sir Edward's account of Waterloo, the reviewer observes and concludes:] Nothing can exceed the confusion we now get involved in. Horse and foot on both sides are misplaced and described as doing what they never attempted, and could not have attempted, being elsewhere. The fatal influence of Thiers and of some other writer who must be as confused and erroneous as Thiers is clear and erroneous, has evidently taken complete possession of the mind of Sir Edward, and it would require two or three pages to rectify all his misstatements. The names of places and men are printed more wildly than ever, and add to the confusion. And this is the sort of story of Waterloo which, at this time of day, is placed in the hands of the public on the authority of a British lieutenant-general—a gallant old soldier, but very indifferent historian. We must repeat that the innumerable misprints, the careless writing, and the absolute blunders of these volumes ought to prevent them from being accepted anywhere as authentic history.—*Spectator*.

Battle-Fields of the South, from Bull Run to Fredericksburg. By AN ENGLISH COMBATANT. 2 vols. 21s. Smith, Elder, and Co.—The author of these volumes was prompted, he tells us, to bear arms for the Southern cause by the impulse of that love of liberty which animates every English heart. "With all to lose, and nought to gain, in opposing the tyranny of Federal rule, and with no legal or political tie to North or South, he could not, in manhood, stand idly by and gaze upon the despotism which a blind and fanatical majority sought to thrust upon an unoffending and almost helpless minority." A more absurd reason for joining in an insurrection of

this nature can hardly be imagined, and such notions, if universal, would cause the whole world to go to war whenever two nations pleased to contend with each other.—*Observer*.

The Ionian Islands in the Year 1863. By Professor ANSTED, F.R.S. 16s. W. H. Allen and Co.—The islands forming the Septinsular Republic of Ionia have now been under the protection of the British Crown for forty-eight years, and what has England done for them, and how has she fulfilled the responsible office she undertook? From what arises the unpopularity of the British Government, and how far will the material interests of the inhabitants be improved by their being transferred to the kingdom of Greece? These are interesting questions, and they afforded opportune grounds for a man like Professor Ansted to undertake a journey to the islands, and to lay before the public the result of his experience. Professor Ansted has represented the islands as he found them. He has described the beauty of the country and the many good qualities of the islanders, among which hospitality is one of the greatest; and he has also pointed out the weaknesses and vices which they possess in common with the other inhabitants of the shores of the Levant. The various scenes through which the author passed are depicted as none but an eye-witness could have done, and the book affords an admirable insight into the customs and manners of the inhabitants, as well as of the nature of the country.—*Observer*.

The History of Newfoundland from the Earliest Times to the Year 1860. By the Rev. CHARLES PEDLEY, of St. John's, Newfoundland. 15s. Longmans.—The author has not the skill which would enable him to make a readable book out of dull materials, and we suspect that a little more tact in selection and arrangement would have made his work a little less suggestive of the dreariness of his subject. What is worse, even in point of information the work is incomplete and unsatisfactory. Much is left out that ought to be told, and much is inserted that can have no interest for any one but a colonial patriot. No one, unless it were Lord Macaulay, could be expected to write what should be at once an entertaining book and a history of Newfoundland; but we are almost tempted to complain that Mr. Pedley's work is neither. It has an index, and it has an elaborate statistical table; but the item of "population" is left out of the latter, and when we turn to the word in the former, we find only references to vague and unsatisfactory statements about the most important element in colonial progress. This is a fair specimen of the general character of the book, which is distinguished throughout by a similar neglect of proportion, sadly marring the value of a work which has evidently had much pains bestowed upon it, and which, if it could not be interesting, might have been made useful.—*Saturday Review*.

BIOGRAPHY.

"*Stonewall*" Jackson: a Biographical Sketch. By the Author of "Life in the South." 2s. 6d. Chapman and Hall.—The hero of the Shenandoah Valley has not been fortunate in his biographer. His brief but splendid career deserved a better fate than to be made a catchpenny for the book market, and to be dispatched with

as little study as the hero himself by the bullets of his own soldiers. It may be, however, that we are wrong in supposing that this volume has been hurried into the public presence to secure a first audience and its pecuniary results. The authoress writes with a deep sympathy for the South, and a true admiration for the dashing general whose exploits she records. She appears to have lived amongst the rebels till near the close of Jackson's career, and she loses no opportunity of making the rapacity and cruelty of the North a foil for the opposite qualities of her Southern friends. Possibly, then, she has been eager to employ her pen in the service of the greatest of Secession's heroes, and has rushed into print from an amiable motive. But the result is not much. The book is not without a woman's enthusiasm and eloquence; but it is throughout woefully crude. Still her work is not without merit.—*Spectator*.

SCIENCE.

An Inquiry into the Nature of Heat, and into its Mode of Action in the Phenomena of Combustion, Vaporisation, &c. By ZERAH COLBURN. 2s. Spon.—A mechanical engineer, in preparing a practical treatise on the locomotive engine, would naturally be led to consider the mechanical value of heat, and to study its nature and mode of action. The author of the essay now before us proves himself, in every page, to be a thoughtful man. In reflecting on the prevalent hypotheses, he discovers many difficulties in the way of a clear understanding of them. Especially, the view that heat is a mode of motion appears to him logically and philosophically objectionable. Many of his objections are urged with skill, and are well deserving the serious attention of the philosopher.—*Athenæum*.

The Coal-Fields of Great Britain: their History, Structure, and Duration, with Notices of the Coal-Fields of other Parts of the World. With Map and Illustrations, By EDWARD HULL, B.A., F.G.S. Second Edition. Edward Stanford.—The first step towards a proper approximate estimate of the duration of our coal-fields was to collect the dispersed data with care and judgment, leaving, of course, a pretty wide margin for such parts of the country as had not yet been explored. This task Mr. Hull proposed to himself, and the result will be found in the volume before us. His official position as one of the Government geologists entitles his statements to respect, more especially as he has himself investigated the structure of several of the English coal-fields, and furnished maps, sections, and descriptive papers for the Memoirs of the Geological Survey. He has, of course, availed himself of Survey publications, as well as of all other published information. Many of the colliery agents have assisted him, and he has added besides the results of his own investigations. The volume which he has produced, though small in size, and somewhat slight and sketchy in treatment, will doubtless prove a useful one, as it goes towards filling up a blank in our popular scientific literature.—*Saturday Review*.

A Manual of Earthwork. By A. GRAHAM, C.E. 2s. 6d. Lockwood and Co.—A book of formulæ, intended to supersede tables. This it will not do, we are sure. But it is small and handy, and may be useful to those who can read formulæ, and, if need be, verify.—*Athenæum*.

Census of the British Empire, with its Colonies and Foreign Possessions. Harrison.—Every page of the census of a nation affords interest and instruction. It shows the distribution of the great human family: it foreshadows by what has gone before, the story of man's onward progress, and it opens out to us the solution of many a social problem. It tells us in the language of fact what otherwise would be a philosophical speculation, and it furnishes us with the experience of ages in a manner which could not otherwise be obtained. The author of this work has classified and arranged the dry statistics so as to make them readable and easy of reference, and while omitting matters of minor importance he has preserved all that is of value in the official returns of 1861.—*Observer*.

A Monograph of the Crag Mollusca; or, Descriptions of Shells from the Upper Tertiaries of the East of England. By SEARLES V. WOOD, F.G.S. Printed for the Palæontographical Society.—The work of Mr. Searles Wood is the fruit of a life devoted in great measure to the study of the crag mollusca. It was crowned by the award of the Wollaston Medal from the Geological Society of London; and, when returning thanks for that honour, he told us that "he was born in sight of one crag-pit, and should probably be buried in sight of another." It contains figures and descriptions of more than five hundred species of shells, about four hundred and fifty of which were obtained from the crag, and the rest from the northern drift, and various fluviatile deposits. As far as regards the Suffolk crag the work may be regarded as complete and exhaustive—the collector may deem himself fortunate who can add a single species to it. But, in the scanty references to the Norwich crag, there is a manifest diminution of critical care no less than of experience—the author, not having worked in the district for himself, was dependent on the assistance of others.—*Reader*.

Volcanos. The Character of their Phenomena, their Share in the Structure and Composition of the Surface of the Globe, and their Relation to its Internal Forces. With a Descriptive Catalogue of all known Volcanos and Volcanic Formation. By G. POULETT SCROPE,

M.P., F.R.S., F.G.S., Memb. Roy. Acad. Naples, &c. Second Edition, Revised and Enlarged. With a Map of the Volcanic Areas of the Globe, Frontispiece, Woodcuts, &c. Longmans.—This week's earthquake in England will have done some good if it should happen to shake Mr. Scrope's book into fashion. Mr. Mallet, says Mr. Scrope, looks upon an earthquake in a non-volcanic region as "an uncompleted effort to establish a volcano." One volcano more or less would not much signify in some districts of England, say among the flaming cones in the pit country between Birmingham and Wolverhampton. Where the sky now glows nightly at all points of the compass, the only thought that would occur upon the outbreak of a blazing natural volcano would be, whether its fire could not be economised and made to smelt something. As for its fumes, they consist mainly of steam, and would be greatly preferred by householders to those with which they are now familiar in regions like that of Bow Common. On the whole, however, it is as much as we can expect of British soil if once in a dozen years it will shake our beds for us while we are in them, and wake the householder to thoughts of gas or burglary. There is a distinction made between volcanic and plutonic action. The volcanic action explodes at the surface, and the earthquake that precedes it usually is very local. The plutonic action lies deep down in the region over which Pluto Ennosigæus, the Earth Shaking, holds fabled rule, and is more nearly allied to the constant force causing in all parts of the world upheaval and depression of land with breaks, folds, bends in the deep sedimentary strata of the soil through which half liquefied masses of the lowermost crystalline rocks are sometimes thrust. Upon the whole subject of Earthquake movements, the fullest and best account, says Mr. Scrope, is that given by Mr. Robert Mallet in his four reports to the British Association. Of volcanos and earthquakes, the main theory now maintained by Mr. Scrope is that which he taught in several forms between the years 1824 and 1829; the first edition of this work having appeared in 1825 as "Consideration on Volcanos." Mr. Scrope's opinions were then such as had been formed by the best observers, and were connected with such philosophical views of the true principles of geology as have since been worked out in their noblest and most comprehensive form by Sir Charles Lyell. But Mr. Scrope was thirty-five or forty years ago decidedly in advance of the philosophy most favoured by geologists; the spasmodic or sensation school of the geologists is not yet extinct, although it may have dropped some of its worst extravagances, including that theory of volcanic action "promulgated with a parade of mathematical formulæ, which almost ignores its eruptive character altogether, attributing the eruption of volcanic mountains, not to the accumulation of erupted matters, but to the elevation, in mass, of previously horizontal beds in the shape of hollow blisters, each blown up by the sudden expansion of a bubble of aeriform matter beneath." The long prevalence of such a theory has prevented, says Mr. Scrope, the spread of clear views on volcanic action, and it was chiefly by his desire to complete the explosion of this bubble theory that he was drawn back to his old studies, and published last year, as a new edition of his book long out of print, what is, in fact, a thorough restatement of the most philosophical and trustworthy opinions on the subject of volcanic action.—*Examiner*.

SOCIAL SCIENCE.

Reports and Observations on the Discipline and Management of Convict Prisons. By the late Major-General Sir JOSHUA JEBB, K.C.B. Hatchard and Co.—These papers upon the discipline and management of convict prisons were collected by the late Sir Joshua Jebb, and would have been presented by him to the Secretary of State as a report from the Surveyor-General of Prisons, but the revision and presentation were prevented by his lamented death. Sir George Grey being unable, therefore, to receive them as an official report has permitted the Earl of Chichester, as the brother-in-law and intimate friend of Sir Joshua, in compliance with the general desire of those interested in the subject, to publish the whole in the present form. The zeal and ability with which Sir Joshua Jebb laboured in this difficult department of civil economy are well known, and there needs no apology for bringing forward his views and experience on prison discipline. In the present publication the reader will find some observations upon what is termed "the ticket-of-leave system," which will be read with interest.—*Observer*.

Signals of Distress in Refuges and Homes. By BLANCHARD JERROLD. 7s. 6d. Sampson Low, Son, and Co.—This volume is a praiseworthy attempt "to reach the truth concerning social evils" with which our modern civilisation is plagued, and the author furnishes many instructive details respecting refuges and homes of charity, industrial schools, and reformatories; invalids' dinner-tables, and the homes of the little sisters of the poor; notices "the signals of distress" which are to be met with in Bethnal Green, and even in St. George's, Hanover-square, among the fallen, the vicious, and the criminal, where missionaries travel, where good Samaritans have clothed the naked; shoeblacks and rag brigades, everywhere, in short, where distress exists, where poverty hides its head, or vice flaunts abroad with unblushing effrontery. The volume is a worthy memorial of the benevolent wishes and kind-hearted sympathies of

the writer, and its contents afford most gratifying evidence of the exertions which are made in every direction to mitigate the sum of human woe, and relieve the distress which unhappily prevails to so great an extent in this huge metropolis. If it be true that one-half of the world does not know how the other half lives, this volume will do something to remove that very large amount of social ignorance.—*Observer*.

NATURAL HISTORY.

A History of the Birds of Europe not observed in the British Isles. By C. R. BREE, Esq., M.D. 4 vols. Groombridge and Sons.—There is much to approve and to praise in the work. Dr. Bree is favourably known to ornithologists by numerous contributions to our zoological periodicals, in all of which there is found the same genial spirit and the same tone of good feeling, kindness, and reverence which pervade the present work. He loses no opportunity of exhibiting the beneficence and wisdom of the Creator in His works; and commonplace and tritely expressed as some of the passages are which have this object, yet their tendency offers a favourable contrast to that of too many modern scientific publications of much higher pretension. The descriptions are clear, and the habits of the birds shown with spirit and interest. The illustrations are generally very well drawn—some of them remarkably so, but in several of the smaller species there is a conventional error in the contour, which reminds us of our early efforts at bird-drawing in boyhood. The head, neck, and back form three perfect segments of circles of different diameters, the middle one being a concave and the others convex curves. These forms are utterly unlike the almost straight lines which characterise the dorsal outline in so many, it may be said the majority, of the species. In other respects the figures are, for the most part, highly satisfactory, and leave us in wonder how they could be produced, in combination with the full and copious text, for so small a price.—*Athenæum*.

Home Walks and Holiday Rambles. By the Rev. C. A. JOHNS, B.A., F.L.S. 6s. Longmans.—A kindly welcome ought to be given to an unpretending volume like the one before us. Mr. Johns—who is a well-known ornithologist, the author of "British Birds and their haunts"—undertakes to describe, in untechnical language, some of the results of his own personal observation of the world of nature around him. No class of books is more useful or more healthy than this. To young people in particular, a taste for natural history is a most valuable acquisition, and we can recommend this little volume by Mr. Johns as a most suitable prize-book or birthday present. Timid mothers, perhaps, will thank Mr. Johns for pointing out to their boys that there is infinite amusement and profit to be gained by an observant eye from every walk on the common, in the lane, or in the garden, as well as from more ambitious holiday rambles farther from home. Notes on such common objects as wayside insects, and the birds which frequent our gardens and groves, may not excite wonderment, or gratify a taste for novelty like the fictitious histories of boy-adventurers now so common, but they are calculated to have a healthier effect on the minds of young people. Mr. Johns has provided a volume of very pleasant reading for old readers as well as young ones.—*Saturday Review*.

Our Garden Friends and Foes. By the Rev. J. G. WOOD, M.A., F.L.S., &c. Author of "Illustrated Natural History," &c. With upwards of 200 Illustrations by T. W. WOOD, COLEMAN, SMITH, &c. 7s. 6d. Routledge and Co.—Mr. Wood has added a volume on the Common Objects of the Garden to his publication on the Common Objects of the Sea-shore, and of the Country. On common things, whether of the coast, the country, or the garden, Mr. Wood has nothing but commonplace information to convey, and only a commonplace way of conveying it. He compiles too rapidly; reading and observing too little and writing too much. A man cannot even compile correctly in natural history who does not test and verify the information which he copies and abridges, by comparing it with the world of Life and Nature; and even to be a good compiler he must be a constant observer. The purchaser of "Our Garden Friends and Foes" who buys it expecting to find in it observations worthy of Mr. F. Smith and Mr. Waterton will be disappointed. If this volume, nevertheless were cut down to half its present size, the solid information in it might make a small book, about the bulk of "Common Objects of the Country," on the common objects of the garden, which would be useful as a manual for beginners.—*Athenæum*.

This is a book which every gentleman who loves his garden should place in the hands of his gardener. The amount of useful and curious information which it contains in a very moderate compass, and in the most intelligible form, upon most of the birds and insects that can injure or befriend a garden is really remarkable. We wish that Mr. Wood, though a clergyman, would have the good taste to dispense with the little odds and ends into Christian edification which seem like so many twigs plucked from "Dick's Christian Philosophy," and transplanted to droop and die among "Our Garden Friends and Foes."—*Spectator*.

Dogs and their Ways. Illustrated by numerous Anecdotes, compiled from authentic sources. By the Rev. CHARLES WILLIAMS. With Woodcuts. 3s. 6d. Routledge.—This book is a kind of Self-Help for dogs, in which Mr. Williams has faithfully and successfully

discharged the function of Dr. Smiles in his parallel work for Man. All that dogs need, in order to gain a definite advantage over man "in the conflict of race," is a power of profiting by "cumulative" experience. The notion may sound visionary, but let the reader consider only the powers which we can prove the dog to possess. It has long been matter of notoriety that the dog can reason out a hypothetical disjunctive syllogism, as Dr. Newman long ago explained in "Loss and Gain." [The reviewer, after discussing and illustrating the "self-sustaining dog" in various ways, concludes:] With powers of a nature thus various and refined, what does the dog want but cumulative experience to give him the highest chances in the conflict of race? That he can recognise painted likenesses is well established by Mr. Williams's anecdotes, and possibly, therefore, a hieroglyphic written language of a pictorial kind might still be open to him.—*Spectator*.

EDUCATION.

A Modern French Grammar, in Two Parts: newly composed from the Standard Authors of the present day. By LEON CONTANSEAU. New Edition. 5s. Longmans.—This is the best French grammar for the use of English students with which we are acquainted. The rules for determining gender—that stumbling-block to the generality of our countrymen—are very carefully indicated, and the student will be grateful to the author for directing his attention to the distinction in French between words which are expressed in the same manner in English. We cordially and conscientiously recommend M. Contanseau's grammar.—*Examiner*.

A Guide to the Danish Language. Designed for the Use of Students. By Mrs. MARIA BOJSEN. 5s. Trübner and Co.—This little work, although unpretending in title and size, is a valuable contribution to Anglo-Danish literature, and, unlike many works of its kind, is a guide to the language. We have no doubt that a rudimentary knowledge of the Danish language, to the study of which a great impulse has been given by recent events, may be acquired by the help of this work alone. The plan of the book is simple, but complete.—*London Review*.

Petit Lecteur des Collèges. By M. LE PAGE. 3s. 6d. Virtue Brothers and Co.—This is a very useful little work for aiding students of French in their knowledge of that language. It consists of a number of well-selected exercises, and is prefaced by a serviceable sketch of French pronunciation.—*Observer*.

GEOGRAPHY AND TOPOGRAPHY.

The Post-Office Directory of Birmingham, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, and Worcestershire for 1864. With Maps expressly engraved for the Work. 36s. Kelly and Co.—This the fifth edition of one of the most important volumes in a series of directories which no country in the world but England could produce as the result of private enterprise. The Directory of Birmingham alone occupies 397 of its pages, more than either of the counties of Warwickshire and Worcestershire, and within eighty-five pages of the space taken by both of them together. But this is not wholly to be taken as evidence of the relation of great towns to the country in our modern civilisation, the extent of each large town directory in this "Post-Office" series being partly due to the double indexing supplied to secure utmost facility of reference.—*Examiner*.

A Handbook to Newcastle-on-Tyne. Illustrated with a Geological Map of the District, Maps of the Town and of the River Tyne, and upwards of Fifty Woodcuts. By the Rev. J. COLLINGWOOD BRUCE, LL.D. 5s. London: Longmans. Newcastle: Reid.—Who knows more than a very little about Newcastle? The question will possibly astonish the inhabitants of the ancient borough, who seldom err by underrating the importance of their "canny town;" but, on the contrary, cherish a firm belief that England's prosperity, as well as her kitchen fires, would soon fall low if Tyneside and its vicinity were expunged from the country. Still, we repeat the inquiry—who knows more than a very little about the ancient capital of Northumbria? With the exception of half a hundred enthusiastic antiquaries, and the few hundred members of the Northern Circuit, there are not twenty London men who can tell more of Newcastle than may be seen by any pair of sound eyes looking down through the windows of a railway carriage from the upper way of Robert Stephenson's High-Level Bridge. It is a dull, dirty, murky place; a forest of ever-smoking chimneys that rise from a jungle of factories and warehouses resonant with the din of unceasing industry, and richly stored with coal, iron, and various repulsive sorts of "raw material." Most tourists who have spent a month in Scotland know thus much of it, and no more. The town now has a Guide-Book, of which it would be no easy task to speak in words of too high praise. The merits of Dr. Bruce's volume provoke us to compare it with the wretched chap-books which are the only cheap histories of most English cities, and also enable us to appreciate the difficulties which stand in the way of our hopes that we may ere long have a better topographical literature. [The learned writer casts a doubt on the story which most of us have known from childhood.] It was in Gateshead churchyard that Robert Trollop, the builder of the Exchange on Sandhill, was buried. The story runs that Trollop had his tomb-

stone made during his lifetime, adorned with his own effigy pointing to the Exchange, visible on the Newcastle side of the Tyne from the high ground of Gateshead churchyard, and inscribed with the lines:

Here lies Robert Trollop,
Who made *you* stones roll up;
When death took his soul up,
His body filled this hole up.

The inscription will now be sought for in vain in the churchyard; and it is clear that Dr. Bruce has doubts that it ever appeared on the tomb, or existed anywhere save, as a jest, on paper.—*Athenæum*.

[The same author has written, and through the same publishers] *The Wallet Book of the Roman Wall: a Guide to Pilgrims Journeying along the Barrier of the Lower Isthmus*, 5s., of which the *Morning Post* says: "The work is attractive by the illustrations of almost every noteworthy object with which its pages abound; and it contains maps of the entire route—by the aid of which the pilgrim may pursue his way, without difficulty, in the least frequented districts. The author is preparing a treatise on 'The Inscribed and Sculptured Stones of the Roman Era,' found in the north of England, which will be a welcome addition to his interesting work upon 'The Roman Wall.'"

In the production of the handbook before us Mr. Bruce has, perhaps, done more to advance the cause of antiquarian knowledge than even by his more elaborate treatise on the same subject which preceded it some twelve years ago. The present volume is the result of his efforts to condense into a more portable and popular form his valuable work on the Barrier of the Lower Isthmus, better known as the Roman Wall, between the Tyne and Solway.—*Saturday Review*.

Practical Guide for Italy. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.—We are indebted to the "Englishman Abroad" for another addition to the series of practical guides for the Continent. It comprises the different routes from London, the complete itinerary through France, Savoy, Switzerland, and Italy, with concise maps, plans, and illustrations in the briefest space, and is intended for those who wish to see all that is really worth seeing, without burdening themselves with useless or obsolete matter about objects and places of little value. No one will accuse the author of overlaying his subject with useless words. The best of information is afforded without circumlocution, and in the most pithy form, and all is corrected down to the present time.—*Observer*.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

A Visit to Russia in the Autumn of 1862. By HENRY MOON, Esq. With Illustrations. Chapman and Hall.—Mr. Moon visited Russia before the Polish revolution had begun to attract much attention, and his journey was for the most part through districts far removed from the scene of excitement. Therefore his book, published originally in *Bentley's Miscellany*, throws but little light upon the question just now engrossing nearly all the interest taken by Englishmen in Russian politics. What little he does say, moreover, chiefly about the liberal spirit of the Government of St. Petersburg and "the known kindly feeling of the Emperor" towards his Polish subjects, he would probably now be disposed to modify. But on other matters, social and political, his work contains much that is worth reading. His account of Russian life is fresh and graphic, and about the origin and present condition of the various classes of society he gives many welcome details.—*Examiner*.

A Winter in Upper and Lower Egypt. By G. A. HOSKINS, Esq. F.R.G.S. 15s. Hurst and Blackett.—It is difficult to criticise Mr. Hoskins's work, or rather the reprint of his note-book and extracts from well-known Guides and Handbooks, for it was compiled in sickness, after a great bereavement, and for the charitable purpose of enlightening invalids who may repair to the banks of the Nile in search of health. Still we cannot say that it contains any new information, or that it is anything more than a meagre, dry record of uninteresting facts. Nor is the want of originality compensated by elegancies of style. On the contrary, it is tedious, heavy reading, disfigured by inaccuracies.—*London Review*.

Mr. Hoskins writes with a sort of reticent and angry simplicity, with the concentration of a veteran traveller, and a quiet poignancy which suggests in almost equal parts the constitutional irritability of the literary man and the quick susceptibilities of the invalid. In 1832-33 he visited Egypt to see the country and study the monuments. In 1860-61 he returned to the Nile for his health. The contrast between the transit at the two periods is not only striking, but amusing.—*Spectator*.

A winter in Egypt is not, in these days, suggestive of much that is novel. The utmost that can be said in recommendation of this volume is, that it may be very well read as a supplement to the Handbook, from which, indeed, it here and there differs in the description of some not very important details. It is interesting, too, to note with the author the change which the last thirty years have effected in works that had endured as many ages. In some cases the researches of the *savant* have done more mischief than the atmospheric changes of thirty centuries, aided by the fury of Persian invaders and Mohammedan iconoclasts. Thus, in the famous grottoes of Beni-I-Iassan, which date from the reign of

Osirtasen the First, the paintings, Mr. Hoskins tells us, have been nearly ruined by the zeal of travellers. Mr. Hoskins is a tried author, and his works are not without their charm; but here and there the languor of the invalid seems to show itself—or is it that the avenue of sphinxes under which these pages were traced have imparted something of the enigmatical to some of the sentences, or that the deep shadows of the gigantic propylæa have impressed their gloom upon them? We know not; but certain it is, that ever and anon a line occurs where the context must be diligently consulted before an understanding can be arrived at.—*Athenæum*.

The North Devon Scenery Book. By GEORGE TUGWELL, M.A. Oxford. Illustrated by H. B. SCOUGALL, M.A. Cantab. 10s. 6d. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.—Mr. Tugwell writes a very pretty and pleasant book about North Devon, seemingly in utter unconsciousness that some of the places which appear to have pleased him most and his description of which will most please his readers, are no in Devon at all. He goes on Exmoor, he enjoys its breezes, he looks at its antiquities, he collects its legends, he or his companion sketches Simonsbath, he admires the river Barle, he proposes to trace its course from its source to its junction with the Exe, he pronounces it to be the most satisfactory trout stream in the North of Devon, without a hint that the moor, its breezes, its antiquities, and its legends, the whole course of the river Barle, and all the trout that are in it, belong not to Devon, but to another county—Somerset. Mr. Scougall's coloured illustrations add much to the effect of this pleasant little book, which is as good a specimen of the local handbook as we have seen for a long time.—*Saturday Review*.

An Account of the Cruise of the St. George on the North American and West Indian Stations, during the Years 1861—1862. By N. B. DENNYS, Assistant-Paymaster, R.N. Saunders, Otley, and Co.—Why do people write books like this? Such is the question inevitably prompted by the perusal of Mr. Dennys's book.

It would be a curious study to analyse the mental condition of a man who thinks it his duty to give to the world a work in which there is so little to compensate the world for the trouble of reading it. Not but that the subject matter is interesting enough. The cruise of a grand, first-rate man-of-war, conveying a son of the Queen of England to some of the most beautiful dependencies of the British Crown, might, by tolerable care and skill, be worked up into a story full of interest and amusement. But, in every quality that could instruct or amuse, this work is lamentably deficient. It contains little of minute description, less of original wit, and few funny anecdotes.—*Saturday Review*.

Wanderings in West Africa, from Liverpool to Fernando Po. By A.—, F.R.G.S. 21s. Tinsley Brothers.—The object of the author has been to lay down what a tolerably active voyageur can see and do during the few hours allotted for the various halts at the stations of "the African Steamship Company." The first place described is Madeira, where a day is occupied. Then there is a day at Teneriffe, a day at St. Mary's Bathurst, three days at Freetown, Sierra Leone, and six hours at the Cape of Cocoa Palms. This concludes the first volume. The second comprises twenty-four hours at Cape Coast Castle, a day in the land of ants, a day at Lagos, Benin, Nunn, Bonny River, and Fernando Po.—*Observer*.

A Mining Journey across the Great Andes; with Explorations in the Silver Mining Districts of the Provinces of San Juan and Mendoza, and a Journey across the Pampas to Buenos Ayres. By Major F. I. RICKARD, F.G.S. 7s. 6d. Smith, Elder, and Co.—In a business like way Major Rickard begins his book. He tells you why he went and when he started; he tells you what boxes to use for packing your things, and what things to put in them if you should follow his route. He does not trouble himself to write or his readers to peruse any florid introduction, nor is he guilty of any round-about process of coming at what he has to say. He goes straight to the point—as straight as he went off on his journey. Being at Valparaiso in April, 1862, with the intention of returning to Europe after an absence of six years, he unexpectedly received an offer from the Government of the Argentine Republic to proceed to that country as Inspector-General of mines, his first duties being especially to explore the then newly discovered silver mines of San Juan. He accepted the offer and set to work to arrange his luggage and scientific apparatus, the season for crossing the Cordillera fast drawing to a close. He has recorded every incident in his journey, from what he had for breakfast to the loss of his blue "goggles" in the snow; spoken of every one he met, from the fair Señoritas who whiled away an evening very pleasantly by playing and singing Spanish airs, to the two "gauchos" on the Paramilla plains of Mendoza, whom he scared away with his Enfield rifle; described everything he witnessed, from the snow-storm in the Cumbre pass to the effects of the great earthquake of Mendoza, of which he was a spectator.—*London Review*.

To the Pyramids. J. Hogarth.—This a fanciful sketch, or rather a series of sketches, intended to explain some of the difficulties in the way of a traveller to the Pyramids; how he is mounted on a fleet steed of Egypt, somewhat slower than a donkey; how he is hoisted up the Pyramids and down again by the Arabs, and how he is fleeced by every one connected with his interesting journey. The sketches are clever and laughable.—*Observer*.

FICTION.

Rachel Ray. By ANTHONY TROLLOPE. 21s. Chapman and Hall.—“Rachel Ray” is exactly the sort of story which might be read in serious circles without exciting actual disapproval. There is a good deal in it about religion, and a good deal more about clergymen. Every one of the characters is a decent church-going person; the love-making is extremely decorous; and nobody, except a very young lady indeed, could ever have her rest disturbed by anxiety for the fate of the heroine. There is no unwholesome stimulus about the book; everybody is respectable, possessed of a decent competence, and more or less well intentioned. We say this in no depreciation of the book in question.—*Reader.*

Mr. Trollope is quite a young lady's man. He devotes himself to painting the agitations, the difficulties, the tenderness, the dismay, and the happiness of the young female heart, and a natural insight and long practice enable him to succeed. His young women are capital—very like real young women, and yet distinct, ingenuous, and interesting. “Rachel Ray” is merely a story about a young lady, and it is a story of a very simple kind. The whole action is condensed within six months. The hero is introduced at the outset, and the young lady falls in love with him at once. The only hitch that arises is due to the circumspection of a neighbouring clergyman, an old family friend, who suggests that the engagement should not be permitted until the gentleman's means are clearly ascertained. In a month or two he is enabled to put all doubts at rest by setting up a brewery, and then the difficulties are over, and the young people marry and are happy. It may seem rather hard that critics should read Mr. Trollope's novels and enjoy them, and then abuse them for being what they are. But this, we believe, the exact combination of feelings which they would awaken in many minds. They are entertaining and very clever, but there is a satiety attending not only Mr. Trollope's representations of ordinary life, but all such representations, whoever may be the author. We wish fiction would do something for us besides giving us these accurate likenesses of the common run of those whom we see or know. We may hope that the next fashion in fiction will take us to something more exciting and poetical than the domestic sorrows of brewers' wives, although, while the present fashion lasts, we own that Mr. Trollope shows great skill in the mode in which he supplies the article in demand.—*Saturday Review.*

On the whole, “Rachel Ray” will give a great deal of pleasure, and fairly sustain Mr. Trollope's high reputation. It is written very carelessly here and there, and the English is at times slovenly. The author tells us, for instance, that “the Tappitts were higher than her in the world, and so were the Griggses;” and there are several blunders of the same kind, which show how hastily Mr. Trollope has dashed off these clever and lively pages.—*Spectator.*

A Day's Ride: a Life's Romance. By CHARLES LEVER. 2 vols. 21s. Chapman and Hall.—This is a welcome republication of a periodical tale by Mr. Lever, and its previous appearance in a detached form will have given it sufficient notoriety to increase its circulation. There are brilliant touches of character throughout the work, but in many respects the conduct of the principal actors may be said to exceed the bounds of probability.—*Observer.*

The Story of Elizabeth. 10s. 6d. Smith, Elder and Co.—Unlike as the two works seem to be, there is something in this book that has half suggested to us a harmony between it and Lamartine's “Jocelyn.” In that touching poem there is a man's heart with its sorrow set in nature, there is much visible anatomizing and some excess of sentimentality; in this very charming novelet there is a simple girl's heart with its trouble set in society, with no visible anatomizing, no autobiographical form of self-dissection, and no sentimentality at all. But in both there is the same exquisite refinement, the same depth of genuine feeling. It may be that the young authoress of this book wanted faith in its coming chapters when, at the end of the seventh, all that was best in her thought having been simply and delicately pictured, she wrote as her closing paragraph, “And here perhaps my story ought to end, but in truth it is not finished though I should cease to write it down, and it goes on and on as the years go by.” We own that we care very much less for all that follows. We have read the book twice, and recommend others to do the same.—*Examiner.*

In a quiescent and receptive mood “The Story of Elizabeth” will be appreciated, even by readers accustomed to more stimulating intellectual fare, just as a draught of spring water may refresh the habitual drinker of more potent liquors, or as the scent of sweet-briar has its charms after the essence of millefleurs. There is little to be discussed in “The Story of Elizabeth.” It is noticeable as the work of a sharp-sighted, candid observer, who will, we hope, give us very little philosophy in the next story; for when the author generalises, there is a second-hand air about the reflections which is at variance with the originality of the descriptive power displayed. Natural objects are vividly reproduced in a few words; but we object to originality at the expense of truth—for instance, what mortal eyes ever looked upon a “quivering green summer sky,” or “bright yellow crocus hair?” With many imperfections and shortcomings, which cannot be denied in “The Story of Elizabeth,” those who read it will look for another novelette by the same author with pleasurable curiosity.—*Saturday Review.*

Ned Locksley, the Etonian. 2 vols. 21s. Bentley.—The novels of the present day are certainly not all “sensational.” Here is one lying before us which is assuredly not open to that objection. “Ned Locksley, the Etonian,” is free from anything like morbid excitement, and depends for its attraction solely upon exhibition of character, and the gradual unfolding of emotions common to us all, and therefore externally interesting. The story is of the very slightest, and the mode of narrating it somewhat straggling and disjointed. Perhaps its month-by-month appearance in the *Dublin University Magazine*, where it first came out, had something to do with this; or perhaps the author was indifferent about plot, and cared only for moving the personal sympathies of his readers. The defect, however, is to be regretted, for, after all, one likes a story in a story book. The writer has sacrificed pretty nearly everything to his hero; but then it must be admitted that his hero is a very fine fellow, and deserves to have a good deal of attention fixed on him.—*London Review.*

This is really a good book, in spite of some grave defects. We take it to be the author's first essay, and we venture to think there is considerable promise about it. The defects are superficial, and the merits solid. The writer thoroughly understands what a man is—at all events a young man; and, in a very fair degree, what a woman is; and these are elements which are very frequently wanting in modern novelists. Take it altogether “Ned Locksley” has individuality, force, and good sense enough to make any healthy-minded reader know his author again whenever he may be pleased to reappear, and to insure him a very hearty welcome.—*Saturday Review.*

Tara: a Mahratta Tale. By Capt. MEADOWS TAYLOR. 3 vols. 31s. 6d. Blackwood and Sons.—The spot where the chief event in this semi-historical romance took place is one of unrivalled beauty. Of all the scenes where great actions have been done, there is not one, perhaps, which can compare with that where the army of Bijapur was slaughtered by the Mawalis and Hetkaris, and their general ruthlessly murdered by Sivaji. The author of “Tara” paints this scene as only one who has visited it could paint it. With similar life-like touch the famous city of Bijapur and the magnificent edifices of the Adil Shahi kings are restored to our mind's sight. It is something that the localities to be described in this book are really beautiful, and that the descriptions of them are truthful and unhackneyed. As regards delineation of Indian character, and the power of making natives, from the Brahman to the Ramusi, speak as such men really would, there are few men living who can equal the author of “Tara.” Still, the minds of Hindus at least are cast in such a different mould from ours, and their family circles are so inaccessible to us, that no European can hope to be very successful in inventing characters for an Indian novel. He may describe what he has really seen, and be very amusing in recording what he has actually heard; but as soon as he attempts original matter, the daubing of the paint becomes visible. This being the case, it would have been better had the author of “Tara” chosen a period for his romance nearer the present time, when he might have introduced characters who have really played their part in the scenes in which he has been engaged. Still, for those who take an interest in India, there is very much of instruction and amusement in this book.—*Athenæum.*

“Tara” is a book of higher aim and more substantial value than a mere novel. Any one, directly or indirectly connected with India, would be the better for reading it.—*Reader.*

After Long Years: a Novel. By Mrs. MACKENZIE-DANIEL. Author of “My Sister Minnie,” &c. 21s. Newby.—Mrs. Mackenzie-Daniel's “After Long Years”—by far the cleverest novel of an authoress who may not perhaps yet be classed among clever writers—is emphatically and from first to last a story of an unhappy marriage. The characters are not numerous, but they are boldly sketched. There are parts of Mrs. Mackenzie-Daniel's novel towards the close which are calculated, from the nature of the incidents, to produce an impression verging on disgust. The authoress's intention even in these parts may have been good, and she may have thought herself justified on the plea that such things as she describes do occur in real life; but we cannot quite acquit her; and we are sorry for it, as, on account of these objectionable parts of her novel, we cannot say that it is to be recommended. It is otherwise, as we have said, a novel of considerable talent—more interesting of its painful kind than might be supposed from the paucity of its scenes, characters, and motives, and in point of style (if allowance is made for an occasional incorrectness) even carefully written.—*Reader.*

Ralph; or, St. Sepulchre's and St. Stephen's. By ARTHUR ARNOLD. 2 vols. 21s. Tinsley, Brothers.—Mr. Arthur Arnold, in “Ralph; or, St. Sepulchre's and St. Stephen's,” apparently does not aim at enforcing any special moral, but only at writing an amusing tale, in which we think he has succeeded very well. He has evidently taken Mr. Dickens as his model, and sometimes reproduces the lighter style of that gentleman with not a little of his humour. The career of this hero is at some parts rather strained as to probability; but the work is lively, spirited, and entertaining, and if the author is young, as we judge him to be, we have little doubt that his future stories will not be amongst the least agreeable contributions to the lighter literature of the day.—*London Review.*

Florian's Husband. 3 vols. 31s. 6d. Hurst and Blackett.—This is essentially a sensation novel, and as far as excitement and mystery can contribute to such a work they do their duty, and form a story inferior to none of those which have lately taken the public by storm. We think novels of this class have had a sufficiently long run, and a short interval to allow books of less pretension a chance of being read would be advantageous; for in most sensation works the morals are doubtful, and more harm is obtained from them than good; but it is apparent that as fast as they are published they find eager readers. Of the present one, however, we would speak in higher terms; there is a good moral easily deduced from it; the tone throughout, though melancholy, is healthy and pure. The author chooses to present it anonymously to the public, but we predict for him a large circle of admirers. Altogether, "*Florian's Husband*" is quite out of the common run of novels, and, as such, deserves praise, as it possesses also the merit of being well written and consistent throughout.—*Observer*.

German Fairy Tales and Popular Stories, as told by Gammer Grethel. Translated from the Collection of M. M. Grimm. By EDGAR TAYLOR. H. G. Bohn.—These tales form an additional volume to "Bohn's Illustrated Library." We need hardly say that this fresh edition will be eagerly welcomed by youthful readers, and we doubt not that older and wiser ones will participate their delight when perusing them, though popular fictions and traditions are somewhat gone out of fashion.—*Observer*.

There is a story that one of the Brothers Grimm once received a visit from a little girl who inquired if his name was Grimm, and if he had written the German Fairy Tales, and, on receiving a satisfactory answer, then and there presented him with two kreutzers, to which, she said, he had been some time entitled. On inquiring the nature of his claim to that important sum of money, it appeared that at the end of one of their most marvellous tales it was arbitrarily directed that any little reader who could not accept every detail thereof in its heart of hearts was to forfeit the aforesaid sum to the narrators. Now, the little girl had combined the pleasure of the tale with the pleasure and spiritual pride of childish incredulity, and felt keenly, therefore, the moral claim on her purse for the fine demanded. That, we conceive, is true immortality, such as no other person of our generation, except the Messrs. Grimm, and Hans Christian Andersen, are ever likely to attain.—*Spectator*.

Captain Dangerous. By GEORGE AUGUSTA SALA. 31s. 6d. Tinsley Brothers.—Mr. Sala has employed the powers of a vigorous pen and a good deal of research upon what he calls an "experiment, in every sense of the word," without, as it appears to us, attaining any great success. His object in these volumes is to string together the waifs and strays of curious information which he has at various times picked up from old records of the last two centuries, and to condense them into the form of a continuous story. It is always tempting to make a clearance of the accumulated jottings of a notebook; but a novel constructed on this principle necessarily runs some danger of degenerating from a work of art into a mere piece of patchwork. There is this inherent defect, which it needs the most skilful handling to conceal, that the characters are created for the surroundings, not the surroundings for the characters. The situations dominate the hero, and reduce him to insignificance. He is like a very small man in a very big coat, which flaps about his ancles and buries him in its folds. Nor is it this incongruity alone which a novelist must guard against who draws his facts from historical or biographical sources. It is one of the subtler strokes of his art to preserve to his characters the semblance of being free agents. Their action must be natural and spontaneous, or the illusion is lost. A mere dummy can never amuse. As soon as an author allows it to be seen that his personages are men of straw, carried to and fro by an imperious necessity, wherever his own convenience dictates, into just those scenes which he wants an excuse for describing, and just those transactions about which his knowledge happens to be copious, the main human interest of his composition evaporates. It is a pity that the author has not kept to his original intention of writing a "narrative in plain English." He has a great command of nervous and forcible language, but its effect is much weakened by the peculiarities of expression in which he indulges. These volumes are a perfect mine of curious and archaic words. Every novelist has a right to fix the conditions under which his characters speak or write; but it is well not to push the privilege too far. It is mere licence in mannerism to make Captain Dangerous say that "he values not a bagadine the leasing of such treachours and clapper-dudgeons," or praise his daughter's skill in "confeeding of diapasms and pomanders," or describe Horace Walpole as a "lardy-dardy macaroni gentleman." Language like this may be a feat of "inelegant pedantry," but it is not plain, or even old-fashioned, English.—*Saturday Review*.

The Post of Honour. By the Author of "*Broad Shadows on Life's Pathway*," "*Doing and Suffering*," &c. 5s. Seeley, Jackson, and Halliday.—The title of this book has a military ring, but its heroism belongs to the Church Militant. The writer's object in this pleasing story is to show her readers that there is a post of honour higher than that of the courtier at the side of his king, or the soldier under the eye of his general; to show "the ways in which we may witness for Him, whether by the quiet testimony of a Christian life, or by the personal sacrifice of that which we hold most dear, or by

deliberately choosing a life of self-denying labour, or by a noble confession of the truth in the face of persecution and death." The story is thus a Christian story, written with more than average ability. There is nothing indeed very novel in the characters, but the incidents are sensibly narrated, and some of them are very interesting.—*London Review*.

The Fair Penitent. A Tale of the Confessional. In Two Epochs. Elliot.—This book would hardly be worth notice but for the fact that the author has been able to find a publisher courageous enough to put his name to the title-page. The author has prudently concealed his; but it will not be difficult to recognise him should he ever appear in print again, from the stupidity of his style and the filthiness of his imagination. The object of the book is to expose the wickedness of the confessional as it is practised by Puseyite clergymen; but the argument does not proceed on doctrinal grounds, but upon moral ones, so astonishing in the wholesale villainies imputed to the Puseyite confessors that we fancy there must be somewhere amongst us a cheap journalism more silly and immoral than any with which we are acquainted, to which the author is one of the ablest contributors.—*London Review*.

Leo. A Novel. By DUTTON COOK. 3 vols. 31s. 6d. Smith, Elder, and Co.—Leo, otherwise Leonora Carr, is a dainty little brunette, with a complexion, not hard and tough as that of some dark beauties, whose only chance of producing colour on their dusky cheeks is by a thick application of it artificially on the outside; but fine, and satiny and delicate in texture, permitting now and then a beautiful rosy underflush to glow through it; luminous, melting brown eyes, made still more soft in colour by the shadow of her superb fringe of silken eyelashes; her features small and delicate, the mouth being quite perfection in form and colour; the shape of her head admirable; the profuse dense brown hair growing in a charming curved line with a peak in the centre, rather low in her forehead, as the hair of the brunette beauty should always grow, her eyebrows well marked; her figure, though very slight in frame, very limber and graceful in movement. Such is the author's heroine. The story is well told, the morality unexceptionable, and the interest continuous. What more can be wanted for a novel in three volumes.—*Observer*.

Queen Mab. By JULIA KAVANAGH. 3 vols. 31s. 6d. Hurst and Blackett.—This is one of the best of the numerous productions of Miss Kavanagh's pen. She has long since established herself as a novel writer of no mean pretensions, and every fresh attempt gains her a larger circle of admirers. Her power of description is great, and she succeeds in setting her characters clearly before her readers. There are many characters, all of them excellent, and the story, possessing also the advantage of being well and carefully written, will surely find much favour with the public. It is far superior to any of Miss Kavanagh's former novels, and as "*Nathalie*" and "*Adèle*" gained for her some reputation, "*Queen Mab*" will certainly add to it.—*Observer*.

The Feasts of Camelot. By Mrs. T. K. HERVEY. 4s. 6d. Bell and Daldy.—In the days of good King Arthur it was customary for the knights who had seats at the round table to minister to the gratification of their lord by narrating their adventures. In these tales there was no lack of strange encounters and romantic passages, for in those days, when knights went forth to seek and succour the oppressed, the journeyings were not made with the same ease and comfort and safety as in these days of good roads and express railway travelling. One would like to have a *verbatim* report of the tales which the knights told on those occasions; but unfortunately they have not been preserved for our gratification and instruction. In this volume, however, Mrs. Hervey professes to give ten of the Whitsuntide and twelve of the Christmas tales of these knights of the olden times, and if they are not faithful transcripts they are at all events capital tales, as every one knows who has heard of the adventures of Merlin, Sir Tristram, Sir Dragonet, Sir Garth, Sir Gawain, Sir Baldwin, and other good knights. For the entertainment of youth we know of no better tales than those which are told at the feasts of Camelot.—*Observer*.

Secrets of My Office. By a BILL BROKER. 10s. 6d. Maxwell and Co.—This should be a very instructive book to those who have the misfortune to be acquainted with the office of a bill-discounter, and who are made to smart for his executions and greed. It professes to be the history of one Andrew Lovegold, who, having amassed a large fortune out of the wants of others, retires to spend what he had hoped would have been the tranquil repose and serenity of rural life; but which, however, never came to him, for the remembrance of the past, and the many scenes of cruelty and extortion which he had practised would rise up before him, and disturb his quiet and repose. There are a dozen chapters in the work, each narrating some experiences of the bill-discounter's office, each of which will repay careful perusal, and suggest some useful hints or afford some good advice.—*Observer*.

No Better than we Should be; or, Travels in Search of Consistency. By ANDREW MARVELL, jun. 2s. 6d. Freeman.—Absurd as the book is, it is very readable, and often amusing. The writer has a turn for satire, and an insatiable appetite for controversy. He has clearly considerable knowledge of the various religious denominations, and he exposes many of the weaknesses and inconsistencies of their professors with an unsparing hand.—*London Review*.

POETRY.

The Æneid of Virgil in English Blank Verse. By JOHN MILLER. 10s. 6d. Macmillan and Co.—It is quite evident that Mr. Miller wrote, or intended to write, *unarmed*. And, even where he must be himself held chargeable, it is fair to reckon against his lapses a number of instances in which, so far as we are able to judge, the claims of modern scholarship are honourably satisfied. It must not be supposed that, because we have thought it our duty to speak some unfavourable truths, we are therefore blind to the merits of Mr. Miller's version. It is in general both vigorous and poetical; but the misfortune is that neither the vigour nor the poetry of it often reflects Virgil fairly to the English reader. The writer of the prefatory stanzas in this volume can afford to be judged by a high standard, even if he be pronounced to have come behind it. There are, indeed, here and there, pieces equal to anything we have yet seen in the literature of translation, and which make us long for more of the same kind. Neither must we forget to add that some of the single lines in this translation exhibit remarkable power. But, with all this, Mr. Miller has left the problem of Virgilian translation exactly where he found it. The ground is not yet cut from under the feet of competitors. What we want is a version in which every sentence shall, if possible, impress the English reader with the characteristic air of Virgilian thought, and the peculiar tone of Virgilian utterance. We wish it were more fully recognised by translators that the highest triumph they can achieve is the transfusion into their work of something which scholarship cannot teach, nor criticism perfectly describe, but which they are certain to absorb, each in his own degree, by the patient cultivation of an intellectual and moral sympathy with the poet himself.—*Reader*.

Bibliotheca Classica. Edited by GEORGE LONG, M.A., formerly Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. (P. Vergili Maronis Opera. Vol. II.) With a Commentary by JOHN CONINGTON, M.A. 14s. Whitaker and Co.—We gladly welcome this new instalment of the first edition of Virgil in this country which has been worthy of our national scholarship, and of the great poet whose work it enshrines. His vein of genius, whatever decision be come to as regards essential originality, is full and rich, and holds as it were in solution a multiplicity of elements, some of which have a closer affinity to the tone of thought in one age, and others to that current in another; and hence there arises a demand for a constant reproduction of the poet in relation to contemporary readers. No poet was ever able to "turn and wind" his "fiery Pegasus" with a more perfect seat and absolute ascendancy. Nor is his mastery over material anywhere more fully exemplified than in the first six books of the *Æneid*, which the present volume contains. He has found in Professor Conington a reverential and indefatigable interpreter. This accomplished Latinist has a hand able alike to skim the shallows and to send a plummet far into the depths of his author. The days are gone by in which Virgil was deemed a boy's classic chiefly. There is, indeed, milk in him, but there is no lack of strong meat, able to task the digestion of the most adult and robust scholarship. Nowhere, perhaps, is the commentator's skill more manifest than in those passages where there is a delicate envelope shrouding a recessed nucleus of thought, and where the fine needle-pointed touch is necessary to reach and discriminate, without perplexing their inter-dependence.—*London Review*.

The Roman Poets of the Republic. By W. Y. SELLAR, M.A., Professor of Greek in the University of St. Andrews, and formerly Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford. 12s. Edinburgh: Edmonston and Douglas.—This volume gives an account of the origin of Latin poetry and of the Roman poets before Virgil and Horace. Its hero is Lucretius. The author says that as he deals only with Roman works of imagination he takes no notice of the Roman Comedy, but whatever they may have owed to the Greeks, there will certainly be few to agree with Professor Sellar that Plautus and Terence were not to be considered Roman poets. Professor Sellar has only said what will be considered fit and good in the mouth of a Greek Professor. He has brought his facts together pleasantly; has written a book on early Roman poetry that all the English world may read, whether it understands Latin or not, for the good practice is adopted of giving in a foot-note the English of every quotation. He dwells especially on Ennius and on Lucretius, but most upon Lucretius, whom he loves, of whom and his philosophy, for that reason, the account is equal to the best that we have ever seen.—*Examiner*.

Theocritus. Recensuit et brevi Annotatione instruit F. A. PALEY, M.A. Cambridge: Deighton and Bell.—We learn from the Preface that this edition was projected many years ago, but was laid aside for other more pressing matters. It is now put forth in a small and compact form, short annotatory footnotes being its peculiar feature, and critical disquisition, as well as multiplication of various readings, the exception to its general rule. The very compendiousness of the little volume before us tells us its own tale. It is the best, as well as the briefest, of commentaries on the Syracusan bard. Availing himself of the best MSS. and editions, more especially that of Ziegler in 1844, Mr. Paley tacitly adopts in each passage that reading which seems best, rarely admitting a conjecture without apprising the reader. At the same time, his words and his work assure us that he has well and thoroughly weighed the reading, sense, connection, and authority of every single verse of

his author. Hence it comes forth a finished edition, deserving of a place in the same class and rank of editions as the "Babrius" of the late Sir G. C. Lewis, which is generally admitted to be a model and pattern of a compendious edition. This is no mean merit, for few professional editors of the Classics have either that love of conciseness or that abhorrence of waste of words which characterised the scholarly productions of that most learned, yet, withal, most practical mind.—*Saturday Review*.

Footprints of the Holy Dead: Translations from the German. 6s. 6d. By A. M. William Macintosh.—The appearance of this book is timely, were it only to call to remembrance the fact, that while Germany has originated several schools of anti-Christian philosophy, and has numbered among her sons the most subtle and the most daring, the most plausible and the most learned of infidels, she has an equal right to reckon among her children many distinguished members of the household of faith. The translator has timed her labours well; and there is little doubt that she will receive her meed of gratitude from many by whom these great thoughts and fervent spiritual aspirations are unattainable in their native tongue. The names of several of the authors from whose poems she has made judicious selections are well known in England, but in most cases only their names. This little volume will endear them to many a heart, connecting them with lofty tones of faith and patience, and the Christian's "hope, which maketh not ashamed."—*Morning Post*.

Behind the Veil, and other Poems. By the Hon. RODEN NOEL. 7s. Macmillan.—The chief composition in the volume before us is a treatise in rhyme, concerning the universe itself and that which is outside and around it—or, in other words, *de omnibus rebus et quibusdam aliis*. For nearly two hundred pages we are whirled through a disquisition in which past, present, and future mix their respective elements together as fantastically as the colours in a kaleidoscope, and leave about as definite an impression behind them. Still we are not much dazzled—our sensation is mainly that of a mild astonishment and puzzled curiosity as to what can possibly come next. There is no shock or horror, but rather a sort of rose-coloured nightmare stewed out of all things that have ever seemed to us abstruse or unintelligible. We start, of course, with the Absolute, and from thence we work our way down by degrees to Garibaldi and the Millennium. [The reviewer concludes his remarks thus:] "We will only add that even the high tone of religious feeling, of which we are glad to say that Mr. Noel gives continual evidence, fails to redeem his utter lack of taste and elaboration. There are pieces like the address 'To a Satirist,' which, if the lines only belonged to some conceivable metre, would be true poetry. But there is no page in this rather thick volume where some glaring fault does not appear."—*London Review*.

Poems. By FRANCIS CHARLES WEEDON. Longmans.—The author of these "Poems" is now no more. His friends, who once enjoyed the sunshine of his worth, mourn his loss, and regret that one so talented—so young—should have been so soon called upon to lay down his armour in the battle-field of life. At an early age Mr. Weedon manifested those signs of superior ability and gentleness of disposition which subsequently won for him the admiration and affection of all who knew him. While still a youth he evinced an intense love of reading, and was regarded as a bookworm. With a perseverance second to none, he pursued his studies and obtained the reputation of being a classical, historical, and mathematical scholar of no mean order. On being released from the labours of academic life, he followed the bent of his genius, and wrote various poems and articles, which from time to time appeared in the magazines of the day. But his body was weak, and his health gave way, until at length that insidious disease, consumption, set in and carried him off in the 30th year of his age. The collection of verses now published displays no ordinary powers of mind. He drew his inspirations principally from surrounding nature, and he has well portrayed the various emotions of life. His poems are diversified both in the subject and the rhythm, and they form a very pleasing and interesting volume.—*Observer*.

We cannot close the volume of poems before us without feeling that we have sustained a loss in the early death of their author. In every page there is promise; in many, such performance as could hardly be surpassed. The language of poetry was native to him. His thoughts clothe themselves in it as their appropriate dress, and flow into the most difficult metre with ease and grace. We have never to seek for their meaning. It is clear to us at once; simple and chaste; the reflection of a mind without stain; which opened itself lovingly to the reception of whatever was pure and beautiful; and, breathing its own spirit into the images it received from without, created thoughts which in an age less thronged with competitors would have opened to him the Temple of Fame.—*Saturday Review*.

Science Revealed. By G. EVELEIGH. Churchill and Sons.—A very curious production is this poem, descriptive of the works of the Creation and the truth of Scripture record, and more curious still, that it should be written by a member of the College of Surgeons. The author has sought to reconcile some of the supposed differences between Scripture and science, and to prove the words of Scripture to be literally correct, and elegantly concise. To establish these views he has recognised only those principles which he is prepared to demonstrate as facts, and has omitted those prin-

ciples which might have militated against his doctrines. He has referred only to what he considered necessary, which is at all times a very safe principle to act upon, and he has chosen poetic composition for his effusion as that by which scope and force are most readily attained, and precision most easily avoided. Notwithstanding all this, he has produced a book containing some good poetry, not a few novel ideas, and much that will afford pabulum for contemplative minds.—*Observer*.

Poems and Songs. By HUGH MACDONALD, author of "Rambles Round Glasgow," &c., with a Memoir of the Author. Glasgow: Love.—Hugh Macdonald was one of nature's poets. He not only received all his power from her, but gave it all back to her; expended it in singing her praises, and celebrating her charms. He was born on the 4th of April, 1817, at Bridge-water; and, as his parents were poor, he was fain to do without more than the merest rudiments of education, and was sent out to work at an early age. Books being thus closed to him, he turned to nature, and soon in his rambles became familiar with every hill and dale, from the Mearns Moor to Campsie Glen, as well as with the whole course of the Clyde, from Stonebyres Linn to Bowling Braes. Unlike the generality of poets, he contrived to save a little money, and with the view of improving his circumstances he opened a grocery and provision shop in Bridgeton, which failed in consequence of the too easy terms on which he gave his customers credit. There is no doubt he had the germ of poetry in his soul; and some of the pieces in this book will bear no unworthy comparison with some of the less inspired productions of his great fellow-countryman. Mr. Macdonald's songs do not, like the songs of Burns, bloom with a variety of loves. But he has the same love for nature, if not the same power of expressing it. On the whole, these poems deserve a better fate than to be limited even to the kindred soil and the appreciating public of Glasgow. Hugh Macdonald is entitled to a high place amongst the minor poets of the age.—*London Review*.

Poems. By ARTHUR HUGH CLOUGH. Second Edition. 6s. Edinburgh and London: Macmillan.—It is creditable to English taste and culture that these fine poems, in spite of much ignorant, and some unexpectedly ignorant, criticism, have so soon reached a second issue, which is enriched, we are glad to perceive, by several valuable additions. And yet one rather wonders why, in a generation whose best poets certainly take a good deal of intellectual culture to understand, Mr. Clough's poems should not attain even a greater popularity than they have achieved. No doubt, his originating imagination and power of poetic speech were by no means proportionate to the breadth and depth of his poetic nature, and, no doubt too, much of the individual charm of his poems depends on that fixed air of intellectual wisdom they contain, which cannot be appreciated by the large mass of readers. But certainly there are also elements in Mr. Clough's poetry of greater breadth and franker simplicity than in almost any of his contemporaries.—*Spectator*.

The Works of William Shakespeare. Edited by WILLIAM GEORGE CLARK, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College, and Public Orator in the University of Cambridge, and WILLIAM ALDIS WRIGHT, M.A., Librarian of Trinity College, Cambridge. Vol. II. 10s. 6d. Macmillan.—It will be seen that the second volume of the Cambridge Shakespeare makes its appearance under somewhat different auspices from the first. Mr. Clark, we are happy to say, still continues his editorial services, but Mr. Glover's removal from Cambridge has compelled him to relinquish his share of the work. We have reason, however, to congratulate ourselves that

Uuo auisus, non deficit alter
Aureus;

for the vacancy is filled by no less competent a successor than Mr. Aldis Wright, the librarian of Trinity College. To those who feel an interest in the purity of Shakespeare's text, who desire to ascertain as nearly as is now possible the very words which Shakespeare himself wrote, it cannot be repeated too often that the present edition will, for all practical purposes, suffice as a text-book for all other editions, though it neither supersedes, nor professes to supersede, any one of them.—*London Review*.

Love and Jealousy. By the Rev. GERARD LEWIS, B.A. 3s. 6d. Robert Hardwicke.—There is considerable merit in these poems, much more so than in the usual run of modern poetry. The larger poem is partly an imitation of Arnold; the tale is, however, considerably altered in many parts. Another poem in the collection, called "Europa," sets forth in a poetic spirit the popular idea that all knowledge and art came originally from the East, and have ever travelled westward.—*Observer*.

Art and Fashion. By CHARLES SWAIN. Virtue, Brothers, and Co.—The author of this volume of poems is well known as the writer of some of the most pleasing rhymes which have been produced in modern times. The principal poem in the present collection is one on "Art and Fashion," and which contain many truthful reflections. The minor poems are of considerable merit, and many of them will be recognised as welcome favourites.—*Observer*.

Præterita. By WILLIAM LANCASTER. 4s. 6d. Macmillan and Co.—Mr. Lancaster seems to us to be one of those poets who are more capable of giving us words than thoughts. We do not mean to say that his verses are without thought, but that what strikes us as their most obvious feature is a certain poetry of sound, from

which we have a difficulty in extracting the sense. We have no wish to read poetry of this kind; and that it should be popular, or appeal to any but a very limited class, is, we think, unlikely. Frequently we are compelled, in reading this volume, to give up as hopeless the effort to obtain, not a distinct, but any idea at all of what the author intends.—*London Review*.

Words for Workers, and other Poems. By RUSSEL ELLIOT. 5s. Shaw and Co.—There is a manly spirit in Mr. Elliot's verses which atones for their want of sparkling poetic merit, and makes us feel that he has not thrown his time away in writing them. Their object is to encourage men to whom Providence has assigned the rough work of life, to the fulfilment of their duties; to inspire them with the boldness and fearlessness of character to face difficulty cheerfully, and wait for their reward in the certainty that it will come; nay, that it is present to them in the mere exercise of the virtue of courage.—*London Review*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Our Old Home. By NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE. 2 vols. 21s. Smith and Elder.—There are very few living men, except Mr. Hawthorne, who could write two volumes upon English places and things without making them intolerably dull. Even in this book, full of graceful sentiment and delicate fancy as it is, crowded with sentences the mere harmonious cadence of which makes them a pleasure almost apart from their meaning, and whose meaning has the fanciful kind of beauty which we see in the tinted clouds of sunset—even in the midst of Mr. Hawthorne's subtle and airy criticisms on English scenes, we waken up with a sensation of more vivid pleasure when he condescends to some of the many fair but pungent sarcasms on English manners with which he strews his half-dreamy and half-vigilant comments. It is like the pleasure of the prince in the "Arabian Nights," when he comes across a grain or two of cayenne in the subtle and delicate, but otherwise slightly monotonous flavour of the cream tarts. Mr. Hawthorne's artistic eye probably recognises the value of this vital element in his literary fancies, and without opportunity for its use would never have undertaken to produce two volumes on the old churches, cathedrals, quaint villages, and other—to his eye—grotesque inheritances to which the England of to-day is heir. For our own parts, instead of being inclined to take offence at his sparing use of sarcasm, we could have enjoyed a good deal more of its pleasant stimulus, being quite aware, not only that many of his caustic touches are deserved, but that even when they are least so, they are but set-offs against English prestige, which the sensitive patriotism of the American obliges him to put down and make much of, in order to satisfy himself that his own branch of the English stock has surpassed the parent stem in life and beauty. We could wish Mr. Hawthorne had oftener indulged in these racy and pertinent reflections in which our own countrymen—with more or less humour, according to the individuality of the writer—but, rarely indeed with so much good taste and self-restraint, have so freely indulged in visiting America; and we should be ashamed, indeed, if Englishmen could not take in good part the sly laughter or, perhaps, now and then, bitter sarcasm which our comfortable self-esteem, occasional dulness, and frequent superficial moroseness draw from him. We feel more inclined to quarrel with him on party-American than on English grounds. However, Mr. Hawthorne's political ties are no affairs of ours. We allude to them only because he takes some pains in this book to prove that he still regards his electioneering little "Life of Franklin Pierce" without the shame and regret which, as a politician, we think he ought to indulge, and which even as a literary man he has no reason to repress.—*Spectator*.

A more charming, more unpleasant book has never been written concerning England than this. Mr. Hawthorne commands a style of poetical beauty such as belongs to few of his contemporaries; he is a keen observer; never so observant, however, but that he can play with Fancy as she flits through the real scene. What, for instance, could be more whimsical than his diverting himself while dining with our Lord Mayor by his dreams of Bluebeard and Fatima, conjured up by the opposite lady and gentleman at table? Those who recollect his American novels and his Roman scenes in "Transformation" have not to be told how the liveliest and most delicate imagination is, in his case, accompanied by a remarkable precision of touch. There are passages in these English recollections excelling anything which he has until now written.—*Athenæum*.

We must congratulate Mr. Hawthorne on one peculiarity by which he is most honourably distinguished from many recent travellers, both English and American. Although during his residence here, owing partly to his official position, but still more to his eminence as a man of letters, he mixed much with celebrated men, there is not a single personal allusion from the first page of his book to the last. He assumes no liberties with the living, and hence we have to regret none of those breaches of good feeling and good taste which disfigure such works as Mr. Willis's "Famous Men and Famous Places," or Mrs. Stowe's "Sunny Memories." We hope that Mr. Hawthorne's good example may be followed for the future both by English writers on America and American writers on England, and that they will cease seasoning their pages

with those pen and ink portraits of their hosts, the drawing of which for the public amusement is one of the very worst forms of social impertinence.—*London Review*.

Possibilities of Creation; or, What the World Might Have Been. A Book of Fancies. 7s. 6d. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.—If novelty of design be enough to win favour for a book, this should certainly be a favourite. Its author describes it as "a treatise of the 'Bridge-water' class," but its resemblance to any one of that famous series of works is, to say the least, very slight. The Bridgewater treatise undertook to show the wisdom and beneficence of the Maker of the world, by reference to his handiwork. In "Possibilities of Creation" the same is attempted by a series of absurd suppositions as to what might have been the state of things had the world been other than it is. The author sets himself to answer the question—"What would this world have been had it been created by an evil spirit like Satan?" He does so by a series of pictures, showing a notable acquaintance with the superficialities of science, of man in almost every conceivable state of twisted existence. The work is certainly large enough. Had it been reduced to one-twentieth of its present size, it might have been worth writing. There are some people who may be made more contented with the troubles of their life by being told how much more troublous it might have been, and for their benefit a judiciously written pamphlet might have been prepared. But we know not how any human being can be profited by such a mass of ill-conceived, ill-assorted, and ill-expressed "possibilities of creation," as is here put together. The mystery of evil is too serious a subject for trifling. There is so much misery in the world, caused by the uncontrollable forces of nature and the uncontrollable passions of man, that earnest thinkers find it hard to believe that all is wisely and lovingly appointed, and that the end of all will be good. It would become much harder, to many it would be impossible, had we to give serious hearing to the clumsy arguments and transparent special pleading with which the author of "Possibilities of Creation" undertakes "to justify the ways of God to man."—*Examiner*.

The English at Home. By ALPHONSE ESQUIROS. 10s. 6d. Chapman and Hall.—This book constitutes the third series of Essays translated from the "Revue des Deux Mondes," the original being written by Alphonse Esquiros, and the translation by Sir Lascelles Wrixall, Bart. The author of the present work spent several years of his life in this country, and has given his experience of all the various descriptions of amusements, occupations, and business, with great cleverness and ability. The author has not taken a cursory view of England. He has made the fullest investigation into the different branches of trade and commerce, and all the large undertakings in the country, down to the present time. He has well estimated in every particular the foundation of our various institutions, and the general character of the people from whom they spring, and has written without a shade of envy or rancour. He has, therefore, given us a valuable insight into our own conduct, and an honest history, for the use of those foreigners who are really desirous of imitating that which is good, and avoiding that which is faulty, in our country.—*Observer*.

Breakfast in Bed. By G. A. SALA. 10s. 6d. Maxwell and Co.—Taken singly, perused one by one at the interval of a month, the twelve papers of which the book is composed were works of very high excellence. Taken as a compact book, however, "Breakfast in Bed" wants sadly some thread running through it, some connecting chain to bind its scattered contents together—some excuse, so to speak, for its own existence. However, we have no right to grumble at a book for not being what it does not profess to be. This "Philosophy between the Sheets" is nothing but a series of papers containing running comments *de omnibus rebus et quibusdam aliis*. Crinoline, Garotting, Transportation, the Entry of the Princess Alexandra, Colenso on the Pentateuch, and the Expediency of Corporal Punishment, are only a few among the many topics on which Mr. Sala dilates. Throughout the book there runs a tinge of general dissatisfaction with the world, not inconsistent with the circumstances under which it is supposed to be written. This book, like all Mr. Sala's writings, has for us the great charm of not belonging to that popular order of literature which in trade parlance is described as "equally adapted for the study and the school-room." There is no reason why "Breakfast in Bed" should not be read aloud in the family circle; but it is not a book written with a view to suit boarding-school digestions. A spade is called a spade boldly, and truths, bitter rather than palatable, are scattered over its pages with a liberal hand.—*Reader*.

When the author condescends to take his morning coffee in a purer atmosphere and in a more usual and decorous attitude, he will possibly see reason to dispense with flavouring the mixture with anything like what he is pleased to term that "vaccine arrangement" by which "the professedly lacteal fluid is concocted for metropolitan consumption." If they are only to be spared farther repetitions of this rapid and nauseating kind of jargon, they will have good reason to rejoice that they have seen the last of "Breakfast in Bed."—*Saturday Review*.

Facsimiles of Two Papyri, found in a Tomb at Thebes. With a Translation by SAMUEL BIRCH, LL.D., F.S.A., and an Account of their Discovery by A. HENRY RHIND, Esq., F.S.A. Longman and Co.—This handsome work is the legacy of an enthusiastic explorer of antiquity who is now no more. Mr. Rhind died

on his way back from Egypt, whither he made a second expedition last year, in the hope, perhaps, of dedicating the short remains of a doomed life to further discoveries. Owing to ill health and other circumstances, he was not able to effect much. The results of his previous explorations were given in detail in a volume published last year, and a summary account of his discovery of the interesting tomb which yielded the two papyri, here accurately reproduced, is prefixed to the work before us. The papyri themselves, together with many other antiquities which Mr. Rhind had collected, are now in the Royal Museum at Edinburgh, to which he nobly presented them. The longer of these papyri comprises eleven pages, the shorter nine. At the top are the usual somewhat grotesque vignettes, illustrating the passage of the departed spirit through the region of Hades, and its reception by the beings who inhabited these places. The sacred book which is contained in the text is not "The Book of the Dead" used in the most ancient times, but a shorter composition, entitled the "Book of Transmigrations," or, as some translate it, the "Book of Sighs," which became popular in the later period of Egyptian history. It professes to contain the funeral oration of Isis over the body of Osiris.—*Reader*.

An Arabic-English Lexicon, derived from the best and most copious Eastern sources; composed by Means of the Munificence of the Most Noble Algernon, Duke of Northumberland, K.G., &c. &c., and the Bounty of the British Government. By EDWARD WILLIAM LANE. In Two Books: the First containing all the Classical Words and Significations commonly known to the Learned among the Arabs; the Second, those that are of rare occurrence and not commonly known. Book I., Part I. 25s. Williams and Norgate.—The learned world has at length received the first instalment of Mr. Lane's long-expected Thesaurus of the Arabic language. To Orientals, and all students interested in the literature of the East, this is an event of no common importance. It is from ignorance of the distinction between classical and post-classical Arabic, that some, we believe, have been led to expect to find every word in the language in this work. The preface will show these persons where their mistake lies, and its magnitude. It were as reasonable to look for mediæval Latin in a Latin dictionary, or for Romaic in a Greek lexicon, as expect post-classical words and grammar in an Arabic lexicon. Their existence would be an anachronism, let alone the impossibility of one man performing so gigantic a task as the composition of such a double work. Post-classical words and significations rest on no authority; they can only be inferred from an exclusive reading of post-classical writings. No such native dictionary was ever in existence. We believe that the materials for a post-classical dictionary, collected by the late M. Quatremère, are now in course of preparation for publication. But, passing this period of the language, what is to be said of a modern Arabic dictionary? Where are we to stop if once the line drawn by the Arabs themselves, when the language was corrupted by conquest, is broken? Certainly a dictionary of modern Arabic could not be composed by any one man. It must be the result of the united labours of men learned in the dialects of Arabia, Egypt, Syria, Morocco, India—all widely differing from each other. Like Dr. Smith's excellent books, a staff of Orientalists should be brought together for the purpose. It is with great satisfaction that we have seen this great work "crowned" after the manner of the English, who have no Institute; that the Queen's Government has granted Mr. Lane a pension, "in recognition of the value of his Arabic lexicon;" a fit and proper sequel to the grants which Earl Russell and the Earl of Aberdeen had formerly made to him from the Fund for Special Service while prosecuting his labours in Egypt, and to the munificent liberality of the Duke of Northumberland, without which the work could not have been either undertaken or completed. Mr. Lane's Thesaurus—it is inadequately called a lexicon—is in every way worthy of his reputation, and of the scholarship of the nineteenth century.—*London Review*.

The Principles and Practice of Vegetarian Cookery. By JOHN SMITH of Malton, Yorkshire. Fred. Pitman.—Every folly has its use, and the vegetarians may, perhaps, teach us how to cook vegetables decently. Their theory is absurd and their grammar usually confused; but we can pardon false philosophy to men who make turnips eatable, and for the sake of a mealy potato can read trash about "the aqueous, saccharine, amylaceous, mucilaginous, pectinaceous, acidulous, alcoholic, and oleaginous principles" of a sirloin of beef without very active disgust. Some paragon may one day discover that there are more than three ways of cooking potatoes—boiling whole, roasting whole, and frying in snippets, that salad admits of additions other than bits of lobster, and that when nature gives sorrel cooks ought to be hung for using sour beer instead. In that highly advantageous process of mental improvement this book will be found a real help, and housewives, taught to produce a dozen soups without one ounce of meat, may well pardon the pedantic folly, while he gives sound advice with affected trash like this: "To boil or seethe is to prepare anything by keeping the fluid in which it is immersed in a state of ebullition."—*Spectator*.

Shakespeare Characters; chiefly those Subordinate. By CHARLES COWDEN CLARKE. 12s. Smith, Elder, and Co.—Through all this time the world has been getting hints of what the man Shakespeare was, and how infinitely wonderful and precious was the work he did; how richly ennobling to us was the legacy of his name!

Innumerable writers have thrown what light they could upon his page to help the world on its way; but, as Coleridge says, no comprehension has yet been able to draw the line of circumscription round this mighty mind so as to say to itself "I have seen the whole." There is still room for critics and commentators who are genial and loving like Cowden Clarke. Our latest critic and commentator of the poet is one of the most modest, loving, and genial. He is a man whom gentle Willie would have been delighted to shake hands with, and thank him for the affectionate interest he has taken in some of his graceless characters. His book is one of the most delightful we have ever met with on the subject. The "tune of it goes manly." It is the outcome of a genuine feeling, and a nature heartily English. It is the growth of years, and not the fruit of haste. Much of the matter has been tried in the shape of lectures, just as Shakespeare tried his plays with his audiences, until it has got well winnowed and is all good grain, now garnered up in a book. Mr. Clarke's Lectures on Shakespeare's subordinate characters made their mark years ago in the memory of those who had the good luck to hear them, and we are glad to welcome them now in print.—*Athenæum*.

The Bibliographer's Manual of English Literature. By W. T. Lowndes. 3s. 6d. H. G. Bohn.—A new edition of the Ninth Part of this series is now published, and will be found to contain a great deal of fresh matter; in fact, the greater part of the articles have been revised or rewritten. Among other subjects of interest is the unravelling of the intricacies connected with the early editions of the English New Testament. The work now reaches to the conclusion of the letter U, and contains an account of all the rare, curious, and useful books published in or relating to Great Britain and Ireland from the invention of printing, with bibliographical and critical notices of the rarer articles and the prices at which they have been sold in the present century. The matter is got up with infinite labour and research.—*Observer*.

Amongst all the aids to a general knowledge of books there are two which should find a place on the shelves of every book-collector, if not on those of every student of literary history—the "Manuel du Libraire et de l'Amateur de Livres," of M. Brunet, and the "Bibliographer's Manual of English Literature" of Mr. Lowndes, as "revised, corrected, and enlarged" by the labours of Mr. Henry G. Bohn, the well known publisher and bibliographer. To those who would obtain any knowledge of the commercial value of books, these two handbooks are indispensable.—*Reader*.

Arnold Delahaize; or, the Huguenot Pastor. 5s. Bell and Daldy.—This is a very interesting biography of an imaginary individual, founded, however, upon incidents which are strictly matters of history. It portrays in vivid colours the constancy, humility, and true devotion which animated the Huguenots during the time of the bitter persecution to which they were exposed under the reigns of Louis XIV. and his successor; and is a tale which must command extensive perusal.—*Observer*.

The Tübingen School and its Antecedents. By R. W. Mackay, M.A. 10s. 6d. London and Edinburgh: Williams and Norgate.—Mr. Mackay has been somewhat unfortunate in the time he has selected for bringing out his reports from Tübingen. For everybody has been reading M. Renan's "Life of Jesus;" and when one closes the latter and opens the volume before us, it is like turning from the freshness and flowers of a garden in full bloom to the glass cases of a museum containing the mere labelled specimens of a *hortus siccus*. M. Renan's book is instinct with life; Mr. Mackay's is cold and lifeless. M. Renan is a poet; Mr. Mackay is a partizan. The Frenchman startles by his creative power; the Englishman oppresses us with second-hand criticism, and second-hand assertions, which we cannot understand how any one could repeat after a direct perusal of Polycarp, Ignatius, Irenæus, Clement of Alexandria, or Eusebius.—*Spectator*.

The Standard of the Cross among the Flags of the Nations: a Narrative of Christian Effort in the Great Exhibition. By V. M. S. With a Preface, by the Author of "Haste to the Rescue." 3s. 6d. Nisbet and Co.—As a memorial of the Great Exhibition of 1862, were it on no higher grounds, the book is worth a place on the shelves of a full library. The letters are full of interest, and many of the facts are curious and striking.—*British and Foreign Evangelical Review*, July.

This is a charming book. The delicacy of tone and simplicity of expression which characterise the book; the refined courtesy which regulated all the communications of the authoress and her friend with those whose good they sought; and the tact, wisdom, love, of the "fellow-labourer whom we venture to pronounce a workman that needeth not be ashamed;" all claim, we will not presume to say our praise, but our very grateful admiration. May all our readers make acquaintance with her book.—*Quarterly Messenger of the Young Men's Christian Association*, July.

Life in Nature. By JAMES HINTON, Author of "Man and His Dwelling-place," &c. 6s. Smith, Elder, and Co.—No one who has read "Man and His Dwelling-place" need be told that Mr. Hinton thinks boldly and writes eloquently, and no one who reads "Life in Nature" will fail to see that it is a much less fanciful, and therefore a much better and more instructing book. It is, in some sort, a continuation of Mr. Grove's "Correlation of Physical Forces," first published more than twenty years ago, and reissued last season in a fourth edition.—*Examiner*.

FOREIGN.

Histoire des Chevaliers Hospitaliers de Saint Jean de Jerusalem. Par ELIZÉ DE MONTAGNAC. Paris: Aubry. London: Jeffs.—A number of books have lately been published in Paris on the orders of knighthood. Whether this shows that a revival of chivalry is about to take place, or whether, on the contrary, inquisitive persons study knights just as naturalists study fossils, is more than we can say. At all events, the impulse seems to have been given, and a new work is now added to a list somewhat well supplied already. M. Elizé de Montagnac takes up the history of the Knights of Saint John, better known under the appellation of Knights of Malta. In his introduction, M. de Montagnac gives a sketch of the history of the order from its first institution, and marks out the various phases of its existence. During the twelfth century the military element became gradually associated with the religious one, and the Knights Hospitaliers, as they were called, were enabled to raise troops, and to play an important part in the transactions of the times. The first section of the volume before us refers to the Pontifical States, the second to Spain, and the third to Prussia. M. de Montagnac has also printed various documents connected with the establishment of the order. He describes the costume of the knights, their rules, and their ceremonial. The volume is completed by a list of French members elected since 1832, and by two woodcut illustrations.—*Saturday Review*.

Madelon. Par EDMOND ABOUT. Deuxième édition. 5s. Paris: Hachette.—"Madelon" is M. About's most ambitious venture in the field of high art, if, indeed, the author would not prefer to consider it his only serious effort. Probably, the first thing that will strike casual readers will be that M. About has for once written a very dull book. It is not that there is any lack of incident or epigram. The characters are not commonplace, the events are varied and unusual, and passages are written in M. About's best style. Madelon is intended as the type of consummate depravity, irresistible in its power of fascination, and yet known by its very victims to be heartless and unredeemed vice.—*Spectator*.

Cinq-Mars. Par le Comte ALFRED DE VIGNY. Quatorzième édition. 4s. 6d. Paris: Lévy.—The recent death of Count Alfred de Vigny brings back to the recollection of the readers of French literature a name that was famous nearly forty years ago, and a novel which, if not often read now, enjoys at least the reputation of being a standard work. "Cinq-Mars" is one of the few historical novels that have been written and have succeeded in France; and although the slightness of the interest which it awakens is sufficient, perhaps, to account for the little inclination which M. De Vigny's countrymen have shown to follow in his path, yet it has indisputable merits which will save it probably from entire oblivion, and which satisfy us that the author deserved the celebrity it earned him. As he himself said, in a preface to one of the later editions, the book has a certain vitality in it. It is not a work of genius, and it would be foolish to compare it with the historical novels of Walter Scott which suggested it; but it has both power and grace, and that is much for any fiction to unite. Probably most Englishmen know nothing more of it than the name, although it has been translated into English; and it may not be superfluous to say that it describes a conspiracy against Richelieu, got up by a young nobleman named Cinq-Mars, and including the King's brother and many of the last relics of the great nobility which Richelieu had swept almost entirely away. "Cinq-Mars" is a French novel written in a pure, simple, and natural style, and instructive enough to be forgiven for being a novel, and without a word or idea from beginning to end that is objectionable. It combines many of the qualities, therefore, which parents and guardians look for in a book to give to ingenuous youth. Neither of these adventitious circumstances explains the success of the book altogether. It succeeded because it deserved to succeed. But there are many books, and this is one, which happen to please people for temporary reasons when they are published, and which are found useful to a very different set of people in after days; and, therefore, "Cinq-Mars" holds its ground, and the edition of it published this year is the fourteenth. As its author said, it has a vitality, though other causes may have contributed to the result besides that judicious blending of a tribute to the love of the true and of a tribute to the love of the fabulous which he considered to be the secret of his success.—*Saturday Review*.

Les Charmettes: Jean Jacques Rousseau et Madame de Warens. Par ARSÈNE HOUSAYE. Paris: Didier. London: Williams and Norgate.—M. Arsène Houssaye has recently presented us with another page from the history of the eighteenth century, which he knows so intimately, the subject being Jean Jacques Rousseau and Madame de Warens. The book before us, which contains an account of a visit to the Charmettes, the scene of so many delightful episodes in the life of "the philosopher," may be considered as a kind of commentary on part of Rousseau's "Confessions." The text is somewhat elucidated by passages from Corrancez, who, to quote M. Houssaye's remark, "n'a pas contredit Rousseau, mais a mis des points sur les i comme vous les annotateurs." More frequently the enthusiastic tourist steps in, adding colours to a picture which he seems to consider particularly attractive, finding now an apology for his hero, then a word on behalf of Madame de Warens.—*Saturday Review*.

A l'Aventure en Algérie. Par Madame LOUISE VALLORY. Paris: Hetzel. London: Jeffs.—Madame Louise Vallory invites us to accompany her to Algeria. The account this lady gives of the French colony is not by any means calculated to entice emigrants. In the first place, we are told that authority is divided between military and civil officials, who view each other with feelings of intense jealousy, and who are ever trying to assume, respectively, the exclusive direction of affairs. Then the European part of the population is, to say the least, of an exceedingly doubtful character. Runaway conscripts, swindlers, *lorettes*, and *chevaliers d'industrie*, form the bulk of the colonists; and even those whose duty it is to represent the Government and to enforce the law are not generally qualified to inspire either respect or affection. Madame Vallory tells us that the Jews have in their own hands the whole trade of Algeria, and she describes them in terms the reverse of flattering. Her volume is divided into two parts, the former relating to the city of Algiers, whilst the latter is a history of its environs. She writes in a very interesting and picturesque manner, and there is about her narrative an air of truth which cannot fail to make it popular.—*Saturday Review*.

Le Gibet de Montfaucon. Par FIRMIN MAILLARD. Paris: Aubry. London: Jeffs.—In M. Joseph de Maistre's political system the two principal characters are the king and the common hangman. Without exactly endorsing so fantastic a combination, we may remark that the fatal rope has played a conspicuous part in the history of France, and therefore M. Maillard's "Gibet de Montfaucon" may claim the merit of being an essential chapter in the annals of mediæval civilisation. The author begins by enumerating the various places where capital punishment was inflicted in Paris, such as Saint Denis du Pas, Montmartre, and the Croix du Trahoir. He then describes Montfaucon itself. We doubt whether the unhappy wights whose disfigured remains were allowed to scare away passers-by from the neighbourhood of Montfaucon ever dreamed that in the nineteenth century their names would be duly registered in an elegant volume, got up for the special benefit of bibliomaniacs, and printed to the limited number of 500 copies.—*Saturday Review*.

Variétés Bibliographiques. Par EDOUARD TRICOTEL. Paris: Gay. London: Jeffs.—M. Edouard Tricotel's "Variétés Bibliographiques" form one of those good, substantial volumes, such as Charles Nodier would have rejoiced in, brimful of facts, containing details about obscure and doubtful points of literary history, and furnishing an ample repertory of incidents, dates, and elucidations, from which biographers will certainly be thankful to borrow as largely as they can. M. Tricotel's volume consists of seventy-nine essays of various dimensions, the most interesting being a paper on Jacques Grévin, one on *le Savoyard*, and a third on Henry IV., King of France. The alphabetical index at the end will prove extremely useful in a work so abundantly stocked with facts and proper names.—*Saturday Review*.

Les Chauffeurs Indiens. Par AMÉDÉE DE BRÉHAT. Paris: Hetzel. London: Jeffs.—The vicissitudes of Indian life have often already engaged the pen of romance writers; and M. Amédée de Bréhat has turned to the best account the most striking episodes that can happen during the course of a sojourn in India—wars, hunting parties, and dangers of every description. By grouping all these scenes around the plot of a love story, he has produced a book which is equally interesting as a study of character and as a specimen of *couleur locale*.—*Saturday Review*.

Livres Inédits de T. C. L. de Sismondi. Paris: Michel Levy. London: Barthès and Lowell.—About eighteen months ago, the *Revue des Deux Mondes* published an interesting article on the historian Sismondi and his correspondence. That paper, written by M. Saint-René Taillandier, and now revised and corrected, forms the preface to one of the most curious and interesting volumes we have perused for a long time. . . . Fortunately M. St. René Taillandier was allowed to consult and transcribe a voluminous collection of letters now preserved amongst the MSS. of the Montpellier Library. Those letters, addressed to the Countess of Albany, written certainly without a view to publication, and referring to the most stirring events of the Empire and the Restoration, deserve to be attentively perused. M. Saint-René Taillandier has also enriched his volume with a few letters of M. de Bonstetten, Madame de Staël, and Madame de Souza, and the whole collection forms an invaluable set of *pièces justificatives* on the history of the first quarter of the nineteenth century.—*Saturday Review*.

Voltaire et Madame du Châtelet. Révélation d'un Serviteur attaché à leurs personnes. Par D'ALBANEZ HAVARD. Paris.—M. Havard's little volume would seem to have been published almost for the express purpose of illustrating the old proverb about the hero and his valet. By some means which he does not explain, M. Havard appears to have got possession of a set of notes written by one of Voltaire's servants, on various circumstances which he says he witnessed when in the service of that great man and in that of his "divine Emily," the Marquise du Châtelet. Of M. Havard we know nothing whatever, and we are therefore unable to say what guarantee his name supplies for the genuine character of the publication. The publication itself comes before us in a questionable shape. The revelations of a confidential servant written more than forty years after the incidents to which they relate, and published seventy years after they profess to have been written, are not the

most trustworthy productions in the world, and the first and most natural impulse of a moderately experienced reader is to feel that he has to do with an imposture, whoever the impostor may be. Questionable or not, the volume, such as it is, is before the public, and a very odd one it is. It is indeed so odd that it is hard to imagine that any one can have forged it, and this is perhaps the strongest argument in favour of its authenticity.—*Saturday Review*.

Les Tripots d'Allemagne—Hombourg. Par ALFRED SIRVEN. Paris.—The late gambling scandals in Paris promise to create a distinct class of literature. There are, it appears, in preparation accounts of the hells of Paris, the mysteries of Baden-Baden, women of prey, and the like. One good book on a subject like this is amusing enough, but a series of them will become as tedious, and eventually as disgusting, as the cart-loads of rubbish that have been printed about the *demi-monde*. We cannot accuse M. Sirven of contributing at all considerably either to the creation or satisfaction of this prurient curiosity about the German Exchanges where European scoundrelism most doth congregate. He is a tame and harmless writer; and, without enforcing it by any dreadful story of ruin or blood, he draws the unobjectionable moral, with the profoundest solemnity, that the only infallible system of winning in the *Kursaal* consists "in abstaining from play, and watching others lose, to keep us out of temptation."—*Saturday Review*.

Souvenirs Militaires de 1804 à 1814. Par M. LE DUC DE FEZENSAC, Général de Division. Paris: J. Dumaine. London: Dulau and Co.—The historical value of the Duke de Fezensac's "Souvenirs Militaires" is but slight, on the whole; and the book claims attention only as a rough sketch, seldom lively, but apparently faithful, of the chief men and events of a very important period. Reading these memoirs, one gets the impression of a somewhat garrulous old gentleman, sitting in his armchair, and pouring forth never-ending streams of talk about himself and his own great deeds. For the notable men with whom he lived, particularly for the most notable of all, he shows no great love, nor even respect; we must believe that Napoleon I. wronged the Duke de Fezensac by not making him a field-marshal at once. Leaving aside military talent, this would have been, the old gentleman seems to think, but a fair reward for a Duke who had served from the ranks.—*Spectator*.

THE MAGAZINES.

The first number of the new volume of the *Popular Science Review*, which has just been issued under the editorship of Dr. Lawson, presents a marked and decided advance over the previous numbers of this instructive periodical. The leading article by Mr. Crookes, on "Photographic Printing and Engraving," is a clear and lucid explanation of the methods attempted to accomplish perfectly those desirable processes, and is accompanied by a very appropriate illustration, consisting of a full side of the *Times* newspaper photographed within the space of a demy octavo plate, and printed directly from the stone. It is marvellous for its clearness and minuteness, and deserves examination by every one—scientific or curious. Dr. Lankester also furnishes an excellent sermon upon "Fresh Air;" Mr. Cooke three chapters on "Microscopic Fungi Parasitic on Living Plants;" and Professor Ansted continues his account of the Ionian Islands. Mr. S. J. Mackie contributes a descriptive account of "Main Drainage Works," with explanatory notices of the methods and manner of their construction, and the working operations of the sewers when in use. The notices of new inventions and scientific summary are extremely full and interesting. *The Rose, the Shamrock, and the Thistle* contains much sound common sense, and some really clever writing upon matters of interest, particularly an article upon "Crimes and Punishments," and another upon Dickens's work "The Quicksands on Foreign Shores." A tale edited by the late Archbishop Whately will, no doubt, be continued, notwithstanding the death of that most excellent man. The two other tales, "Mises and Matrimony," and "Woman in her Daily Life," progress each of them several chapters.—*Observer*.

The New Review. September, 1863. Dublin: Hodges, Smith, and Co.—Our contemporary has now reached its fifth number. The political article is a careful review of the session of 1863, but written in a temper which we cannot but think little calculated to advance Conservatism. We are told, for instance, that in the Churchward debate the Whigs "rushed to the fight with all the zeal of Mahomedan fanatics, drunk with bang, and blind with religious fury." This would be well enough in a penny paper, but a monthly magazine must surely appeal to a class of readers who do not care for common-place invective. It should affect a better tone than that of mere party spirit, even if it has it not. The best of the more solid articles is, we think, the notice of the late Sir Cresswell Cresswell.—*Spectator*.

The Victoria Magazine. Vol. I., May to October. Emily Faithful.—The "Victoria" has now arrived at the first great critical epoch in the life of a magazine—its republication in the form of a half-yearly volume. A very handsome volume it is, too, conspicuous as well for good taste in binding as for the excellence of paper, typography, and general "getting-up." The magazine has received a large share of public attention since its commencement—six months ago, and the contents of the volume before us must be now pretty well known.—*Spectator*.

MUSIC, ART, AND SCIENCE OF THE MONTH.

MUSIC OF THE MONTH.

NEW MUSIC.

Joash: a Sacred Drama. The Words (excepting portions from Scripture) by GEORGE LINLEY: the Music by EDWARD SILAS. Cramer and Co.—*Israel's Return from Babylon: Sacred Oratorio.* The Words adapted from Holy Scripture; the Poetry from Moore's "Sacred Songs." Composed by JOSEPH RODOLPH SCHACHNER. Boosey and Sons.—The Norwich Festival has just produced two works of considerable pretensions—Silas's "Joash," and Benedict's "Cœur de Lion." Whether either of these would have even existed but for the Norfolk love of music, may be more than doubted. At Worcester, the new oratorio, Schachner's "Israel's Return from Babylon," may almost be called a complete novelty; for its previous performance at Exeter Hall was due, we understand, to the liberality of a single person, rather than to the spontaneous willingness of any London Society to undertake the performance of unknown compositions. Yet all of these works fairly deserved to be brought before the public under such conditions as might enable the listener to comprehend the composer's real intentions and merits. "Joash," however, the most important of the three, met with scant justice at the hands of its performers, if the reports of the newspapers are to be trusted. The libretto is founded on the historical events recorded in the Second Book of Kings. The story is not ill-adapted to musical and dramatic treatment; but Mr. Linley does not appear to be fully aware that a few fragments of bald narrative do not constitute the proper words for an air. We have here songs set to words which are simply fit for recitative, and we are only surprised that the composer has been so little hampered by their essentially prosaic character. M. Silas's exact style cannot be easily defined. It would hardly be correct to say that it is that of Mendelssohn, and yet it is that style which is partly the result of the genius of Mendelssohn, and which must be reflected by all oratorio writers of the present generation, unless gifted with a strongly marked individuality of their own. At the same time, "Joash" is perfectly free from plagiarisms, and we have scarcely detected even a reminiscence of any other writer. Herr Schachner's music is set to a singular melody by way of libretto. We can only account for the want of perception sometimes shown by Continental composers to the absurdity or dullness of English words by imagining that their defects are not perceptible to a foreigner, just as the ineffectual twaddle of Italian opera books is only half perceived by the English performer or hearer. His music is essentially modern in character, approaching sometimes to lightness in style; but the work has many pleasing features. On the whole, reviewing these two oratorios, it is impossible not to regret the state of musical affairs which makes it so difficult to bring out new orchestral and choral works in London with anything approaching to a fair performance. The public, who complain of the barrenness of living writers, ought to learn to lay the blame on the right shoulders. How can composers or concert-givers venture on producing elaborate compositions, with a proper band, chorus, and solo singers, when no audience will come, and when the cost of production is absolutely enormous? We cannot at present enter upon this last great obstacle in the way of musical advancement, but the uninitiated in such matters may judge what are the entire expenses of concerts on a complete scale from the single item of the cost of hiring the concert-room. The charge for the use of Exeter Hall for a single evening concert is thirty pounds, exclusive of rehearsals and exclusive of sundry extras. Other rooms cost somewhat less, in more or less varying degrees; but then they accommodate smaller audiences, and Exeter Hall is the only room in London which has a platform capacious enough for the large choruses and bands now in vogue. Such being the case, let us, we again say, be thankful for the honest encouragement which the Provincial Festivals, and they alone, give the musical art in England.—*Saturday Review.*

Friendship's Flower: a Ballad. By J. WILCE, Author of "Though we Parted in Sorrow." Ransford and Son.—In a time so fertile of mere rubbish in the musical form it is doubly gratifying to stumble upon something truly good and original—and such is this ballad. The composer, who is also the author of the words, states, in a prefatory note, that his intention is to vindicate the perennial nature of friendship. Under the emblem of a flower he accordingly figures it forth as brightly blooming in summer while it glistens "crystallised" by the frosts of winter. The melody is sweet, original, and of somewhat an oriental cast, soft and sympathetic as becomes the subject. The pianoforte accompaniments are perfect.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

M. LOTTO is engaged to play at the Monday Popular Concerts, which will be resumed on Nov. 2.

M. Jullien is about to give Promenade Concerts at Her Majesty's Theatre, to commence in the present month.

The first concert of the Sacred Harmonic Society will take place on the 13th of next month.

Mr. Martin's National Choral Society will begin its concerts on the 25th of November, with "Judas Maccabeus."

A performance of Mr. Benedict's "Undine," we hear, will take place in London at no distant period.

An experiment is to be made, we hear, at "The Gallery of Illustration," on Monday, in the form of what is called an "Opera di Camera," by Messrs. Oxenford and G. Macfarren; in other words, a little musical drama without chorus, and with pianoforte for orchestra. What adds to the interest is the fact, that most of those who will take part are new to the stage. The *prima donna* named is Miss Edith Wynne, a young lady of whose promise, we scarcely need repeat, we have the highest opinion.

The English opera-season of Miss Pyne and Mr. Harrison opened on the 12th ult. As last year, the managers intend, apparently, to issue no prospectus. The new operas spoken of are by Mr. Balfe and Mr. Wallace, the first composer writing a libretto from "The Duke's Motto." "Faust" is not to be given. Mr. Macfarren is said to have completed an opera on the subject of "Hamlet." His overture, so entitled, is an established concert-piece, and would be sufficient of itself to prove that the choice of such a subject is a hopeless mistake. If there is one thing that music cannot achieve, it is the portrayal of what may be called intellectual emotion. "Hamlet" is made up of this. If Mr. Macfarren has really rendered the play in music, we need not despair of seeing, some day, the differential calculus made into a symphony.

At the Royal English Opera, Covent Garden, Mr. Wallace's "Desert Flower" has proved fairly successful. It is not a striking composition—there is nothing in it stamped with unmistakable impress of genius, but there is great artistic skill, especially in the management of instrumentation. The airs are for the

most part pretty, but somewhat of the drawing-room style, and only three of them are likely to attain permanent popularity. On the whole, this opera is of the highest class of modern English art, but unfortunately that art is not of a high class. The execution by all the persons engaged upon its production is extremely creditable. Miss Pyne was never heard to more advantage, the music being, perhaps, purposely composed for her, and admirably adapted to elicit the best powers of her beautiful voice. Mr. Harrison is still vigorous, in spite of years. The orchestra is well led and trained. The *mise en scene* is very picturesque, and, although it is not likely to raise the fame of English art or to boast a very long life, there is so much in it that may be thoroughly enjoyed, that no lover of music should fail to hear the "Desert Flower."

Mr. Mapleson's opera company, with the important substitution of Mr. Sims Reeves for Signor Giugliui, and Signor Bossi in M. Cassier's place, has been giving "Faust" in Dublin, with a success unequalled by any former experiment of the kind in the Irish capital.

We have been used to laugh with too well-assured complacency at the passing away of some of those abuses which for so many years kept back English Opera in England, especially in the provinces: at the harp, for instance, brought into a cornfield, in order that the heroine of "The Lord of the Manor" might introduce "O, no, we never mention her;" at "Nid noddin," in the lesson-scene of "Il Barbiere," and a hundred such happy and ingenious strokes of invention. But it may be feared that our complacency has laughed too soon, and that the ancient spirit of foolish concession is not dead yet. We were only the other day told of a late performance of "The Black Domino," in Dublin, at which, in order not to afflict a large and influential section of the opera-goers, some wiseacre hit upon the happy thought of changing the convent into a ladies' boarding-school, thus making of *Angela*, the abbess that was to be, a double of Miss Brontë's *Madame Beck* (in "Villette"), who, it may be recollected, was in the habit of roving about to gay parties, at midnight, after all the teachers and boarders had been safely tucked away in bed.

The season of Italian Opera in Paris has been opened by Mme. de La Grange in "La Traviata," supported by Sig. Nicolini, said in the *Gazette Musicale* to have made a favourable impression, and Sig. Delle Sedie.

Life is beginning to stir in the world of Parisian music. M. Bizet's opera, "Les Pêcheurs des Perles," has come out, at last, at the Théâtre Lyrique, and, if we are to judge from the *Gazette Musicale*, we fear it will prove a disappointment to all concerned. The scene is laid in the East Indies.

M. Morel, the Director of the Music-School at Marseilles, not long ago received from the Académie des Beaux-Arts the Charter prize for the best compositions of chamber-music. Yet more, the musical section of the Union des Arts in his own town has opened a subscription for the publication of his *Quatuors* and *Quintets*.

Ferdinand Hiller, the Cologne composer, has written an "operetta without words," in the manner of Mendelssohn's "Songs without Words."

Hiller's new opera, "The Catacombs," has been produced at the Royal Theatre of Hanover, and appears to have had a brilliant success.

Marschner's posthumous opera, "Sankeskonig Hürne, oder das Torfingschwerdt," has been performed at Frankfurt with great success.

Mlle. Adeline Patti, we are told (by nearly every German paper during the last fortnight), has received the enormous sum of 6000 florins, besides her travelling expenses, amounting to 600 more florins, for her single night's performance before the German Princes at Frankfurt. She is engaged for the ensuing winter for Paris, where she is to have 3000 francs for every single performance.

The musical season is beginning everywhere in Germany, north and south. Schumann's "Faust" music is promised at Vienna, by the "Society of Friends of Music," to be performed during their series of six concerts. Schmidt's "La Reole" is to be given at Berlin. At Lubeck, a Swedish composer has been representing an opera without words (!), "The Last Days of Pompeii." ("Edipus at Colonus," in Donner's translation, with Mendelssohn's choruses, has been produced at Dresden, for the first time.

"I Profughi Fiamminghi" is the title of a new opera in rehearsal at Milan (not, we presume, at La Scala). The journals speak once more hopefully of its young composer, Sig. Faccio, as "having a talent of the first order."

Mme. Fioretti is again at St. Peter-burg. Mlle. Ariot has appeared in German Opera at Cologne, with her usual success. Miss Parepa is said to have given great satisfaction at the opening concerts of the Gewandhaus at Leipzig. Mme. Vera-Lorini (who is now, perhaps, more remarkable as an actress than a singer) has gone to New York.

Mr. Creswick has appeared at the Standard and was well received by the audience. This actor is likely to succeed, we think, to the popularity which Mr. James Anderson long enjoyed at this house.

A *débutante*, Miss Snowdon, has appeared at the Haymarket as *Miss Malaprop*, in "The Rivals." To some extent the characters were well sustained, especially the *Acres* of Mr. Buckstone; indeed, the vivacity of his impersonation has never been excelled. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews have reappeared on these boards.

A new classical tragedy, in two acts, on the difficult subject of "Niobe," by M. Alphonse Schmit, a deceased poet of promise, whose name is not familiar to us, has been produced at the Odéon Theatre. The work is described as being weak; but the legend is one calculated to tax the strongest of the strong to the utmost.

A change for the better has taken place at the City of London, Mr. Nelson Lee having succeeded to the sole management, and already announced his determination to introduce forthwith a superior class of entertainment. As some earnest of this, he has had the interior of the house redecorated, and otherwise provided for the pleasure and convenience of the audience.

"The Merchant of Venice" has been revived at Sadler's Wells with much care. The gondolas of Venice were introduced, as in Mr. Kean's revival at Drury Lane, and assisted in giving a picturesque air to the action. Mr. Henry Marston was *Shylock*, and distinguished himself in the great scenes with *Antonio* and *Tubal*, both by excellent elocution and the powerfully passionate declamation of which he proved himself master.

"Manfred" has had a double success, though Lord Byron wrote it in some sense expressly so that it should be incapable of being represented on the stage. A generation ago, it not only made a sensation, but made a new actor famous. The original *Manfred*, however, M. Denvil, was famous for this part alone; he has since, in Yankee phrase, "gone under," at least to the depth of being cheque-taker at some minor house in the East. Mr. Phelps, his successor in the part, has a fine opportunity, and avails himself of it well; enabling his full audience not only to see him act, but to enjoy every word of Byron's noble poetry. Good declaimers are needed for the other male parts, and of the neces-

sary use of the gift of voice Mr. Rayner and Mr. Ryder make the most with judgment. Not the least remarkable person in the piece is the heroine. The hero has the most, the heroine the least to say in this drama. *Astarte* is almost like the heroine in the "Peace" of Aristophanes, who, very characteristically has nothing to say. *Astarte* has barely a dozen words to utter; and of these, Miss Rose Leclercq delivers two, "Farewell!" and "Manfred!" with a musical melancholy and a significance of expression which bespeak a true artist.

A new serio-comic drama, in three acts, entitled "Miriam's Crime," has been presented at the Strand Theatre. It is from the pen of Mr. H. T. Craven, and develops much of the same dramatic talent which has already so favourably distinguished the author in "The Postboy" and "The Chimney Corner." The play, which is neatly written and carefully acted, was highly successful. Miss Kate Saville, who now makes her first appearance at this house, was warmly greeted, and well deserved the applause bestowed upon her skilful delineation of the devoted Miriam.

"Les Ressources de Quinola," a play by M. de Balzac, which was damned twenty years ago, at the Théâtre de l'Odéon, is now heard and seen with favour at the Théâtre Vaudeville. M. Jules Janin praises the acting in it of Mlle. Jane Essler. M. Théodore de Banville has been transforming an old ballet, "Diane au Bois," long ago danced by Guimard, the wonderful evergreen, into a "heroic comedy" in verse, which has been produced at the Odéon theatre.

The Carls-Theater at Vienna, recently burnt down, has been reopened under the management of Treumann, the old director.

The German stage has suffered a great loss by the sudden death of Miss Ida Pellett of Leipzig, one of the foremost tragic actresses of the day. She was not more than twenty-two years of age.

A small drama, "At Körner's Tomb," by Julius Pabst, written for the recent Körner Celebration, is now making a successful round at the German theatres of Dresden, Berlin, Mannheim, Nürnberg, &c.

The new theatre at Homburg, a most splendid building, is to be opened on the 3rd of November. It contains three tiers of boxes, one large "princes' box," and is most brilliantly decorated in gold and satin. There will be room for 1200 persons; and a French company has been engaged for the ensuing winter. There will be a grand opera in summer.

ART AND ARTISTS.

THE NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY will be closed for repairs and alterations during the month of November.

"Goethe's Portrait, after the original taken in 1811 at Weimar, by Miss Louise Seidler, lithographed by P. Rohrbach," will be issued in a few days by Schroeder, in Berlin.

The Prince of Wales has become the President of the Society of Arts, a special general meeting of the members having been held, under their charter, to elect him.

The French Academy of Fine Arts has appointed M. Cabanal as the successor of Horace Vernet, in the section of painting.

A monument to Colonel Colt, the inventor of the revolver, is to be erected at Hartford, Connecticut, of Scotch granite.

Statues of Sir James Outram, Sir Charles Barry, Father Matthew, and General Bruce, are being finished by Mr. J. H. Foley, R.A., to whom commissions have also been given for two statues of the late Prince Consort; one for Birmingham, the other for Cambridge.

The pedestal for the Queen's statue in Hall Park is completed. It is of Sicilian marble, and very ornamental. The statue is the first production of a young native sculptor, Mr. Grasby, and is said to be an excellent piece of workmanship.

The foundation stone of an Institute about to be erected at Burslem to the memory of Josiah Wedgwood, who died in 1797, was laid by the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone on Monday, the 26th inst. The present scheme of the Wedgwood Institute was mooted so long ago as 1858, but it had to contend with various difficulties. These, however, have been now happily surmounted, and a liberal sum has been subscribed, an appropriate site close to Wedgwood's birthplace and his old works has been purchased, the requirements of the government have been complied with, so that a handsome grant may be confidently looked for, and Mr. Ewart's Public Libraries and Museums Act has been adopted by the ratepayers almost without a dissentient voice. This measure will authorise the levying of a penny rate for the support of the Institution, and it is estimated that it will yield not less than 200*l.* a-year. The design for the building is by Mr. G. B. Nicholls; but at a conference of the subscribers held in February last, Mr. A. J. B. Beresford Hope suggested that premiums should be offered for the adornment of the principal façade in ceramic work, with mouldings in terra cotta, panels of della robbia, or mosaics in tessera, and these will form an important feature in the decoration of this building. Its internal arrangements seem to be all that can be desired in point of convenience. They will comprise schools of art, both for male and for female students, a free public library, a library of reference, a museum, and a modelling room.

On Thursday, the 22nd ult., the corner-stone of the Nottingham Government School of Art and Design was laid by the Duke of Newcastle. A procession, including the Mayor (Mr. Birkin), magistrates, and members of the corporation, the Masonic body in full robes, and subscribers to the institution, was formed at the Exchange Hall, at half-past twelve o'clock, and proceeded to the school, which is partly built, and is situate in Waverley-street, where his Grace laid the corner-stone in presence of a great concourse of people. The Duke of Newcastle, after some introductory remarks, said that twenty years ago schools of art were founded by the Government. Since then they had taken the name of schools of science and art. At the time of the Exhibition in 1851 they were only nineteen in number. At present there were forty of them, and the number of pupils receiving instruction amounted to 70,000. It was not likely that twenty-one additional towns should have followed the example of the nineteen unless there had been some great benefit derived from them. He had read the reports of celebrated Frenchmen of the Great Exhibition of last year, and they spoke in the highest possible terms of what these schools had done. These reports said that they trembled for the future pre-eminence of France as regarded design, greatly pre-eminence as France had been in this respect, because in these twenty years the English manufactures had made enormous progress, which they attributed to the influence of these schools. If these schools had been of such advantage to the country, they had been of especial use to Nottingham. He looked yesterday at the "Directory of Science and Art," published in July, and he found that Nottingham took a foremost rank among the schools, which he believed was mainly due to the exertions of the master and the local committee. The Government had lately been paying for results in schools, and they saw the consequences. This rule had been adopted in schools of art for some time previously, and had been found to work well. His Grace then alluded to the school of art now in course of erection, and concluded by saying that he trusted the school might be a benefit to the enterprising manufacturers of the town, and also tend to the future wealth and happiness of the working

men of Nottingham, who had, he regretted to say, suffered during the last few years the greatest privations, and have undergone them with the most exemplary fortitude and patience. In the afternoon a public banquet took place in the Exchange Hall.

The Musée Napoléon III. has been thrown open to the public. It occupies the nine large rooms in the Louvre formerly occupied by the paintings of the French school, and which follow each other to the east of the square saloon.

The French Minister of Fine Arts has announced that the Exhibition of the Works of Living Artists, to be held next year, in Paris, will open on the 1st of May and close on the 15th of June. Foreign as well as French pictures will be admitted. Works for exhibition are to be sent in between the 10th and 20th of March next.

The last idea of Paris is a plan in alto-relievo of the whole of Europe, not in maps or models, but actually raised out of the ground. A garden is to be set aside for the modeller, who, taking "Mont Blanc," fifteen feet high, as his *point de départ*, is to raise in just proportion around it the rest of the mountains of Europe, pour the seas into their proper places, and intersect the whole with roads, canals, railways, and telegraphs. A steam-engine is to act the part of moon, and regulate the tides. It will be a geographical garden, where "he who runs may read"—when it is accomplished.

A committee has been formed at Luino, in Lombardy, for the purpose of erecting a grand monument to Garibaldi. It is to consist of a colossal statue to the great hero, and the names of the communities and civic bodies contributing above 100 fr. are to be engraved upon the socket.

The contributions to the Kepler monument at Weil flow in so copiously that the committee have decided upon altering the original plan, in so far that not only a statue, but a whole group shall be erected. With Kepler there would then be represented—his princely protector, the Emperor Rudolphus II., his teacher Mästlin, and his contemporaries Copernicus, Galileo Galilei, and Tycho de Brahe.

The Frankfort Senate has ordered a medal to be struck in memory of the late meeting of German Princes. The obverse shows the Frankfort eagle, and the reverse a view of the Römerplatz, with the inscription, "In Memory of the German Fürstentag, 1863." It will be executed by the sculptor Aug. von Nordheim.

For several weeks past workmen have been engaged in excavating for the foundation of the statue of Allan Ramsay which is to be erected in the north-east corner of West Princes'-street Gardens at Edinburgh. As it is intended that the statue, together with that of Professor Wilson, which is to occupy the north-west corner of the East Gardens, should form a group, with the Royal Institution as a centre, the site has been fixed in a line with that building; but, in consequence of the line falling some distance south of the upper terrace walk of the garden, the statue will have its foundation in the centre of the slope between the first and second walks—an arrangement which necessitates excavation to a considerable depth and masonry of the most substantial kind. The foundation will be laid forty-four feet under the level of Princes'-street, and from this depth four walls of great strength will be carried up to the street level, where they will terminate in a platform surrounded by a massive balustrade of a quaint Scotch character, with corbelled turrets at the angles. On the centre of this platform the pedestal will be placed, leaving a space of about three feet wide all round. On the north side the platform will be connected with the garden walk by a light round-arched stone bridge. The pedestal will have light shafts at the angles, and three of its sides will be occupied by bas-relief portraits of General Ramsay, grandson of the poet; Mrs. Ramsay, wife of Allen Ramsay, the painter; Mrs. Malcolm, sister of General Ramsay and wife of Colonel Malcolm; and Lady Campbell, another sister of the General. The two latter will occupy the same panel, and the front panel, in accordance with a wish expressed by Lady Murray after her husband's death, will be appropriated to a medallion portrait of Lord Murray. By the introduction of these bas-reliefs, the historical interest of the statue will be much enhanced; yet, from their subordinate position, they will not detract from the individuality of the memorial. The pedestal has been designed by Mr. David Bryce, R.S.A., and Mr. John Steel, R.S.A., the sculptor of the statue, is now engaged upon the medallions.—*Scotsman.*

SCIENCE AND INVENTIONS.

WE HAVE TO RECORD a fresh victory gained by spectrum-analysis. MM. Reich and Ritter, of Freiberg, have by its means discovered a new metal, which they have named *Indium*, as it is distinguished by a very brilliant blue ray.

A series of experiments to test the 300-pounder Armstrong gun are about to be carried out at Shoeburyness, for which a target 12 ft. by 10 ft. is being constructed; it will be faced with 4½-inch iron plates, backed by 18 inches of teak.

The Astronomical Society has recently had its "Lea Fund" increased by a donation of 200*l.* left by the will of the late C. Janson, Esq., of Stamford-hill.

M. Faye has communicated a valuable memoir on shooting stars to the French Academy. M. Faye extends Mr. Newton's views, and declares that not only does our earth pass through a meteoric ring at the time of the August shower, but that the sporadic meteors seen from time to time are borrowed from the ring, and become actual terrestrial satellites until the earth's attraction proves too much for them.

Several astronomers have lately been making observations of Mars, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the main patches of colour visible on its surface are permanent, and therefore attributable to configuration of sea, land, and snow; or whether they are shifting and inconstant, and so attributable to moving clouds. The observations made by Mr. Lockyer, Mr. Grove, Mr. Main, and Mr. Phillips, have been corroborated by the last-named gentleman, who concludes that it is impossible at present to define with any certainty the limits of continents and seas in that planet. The atmospheric phenomena appear there on an extended scale. "Owing to the high inclination of the axis of Mars to the plane of his orbit, the regions round each pole are presented alternately to the sun, through periods somewhat less than our whole year. The effect is seen in the vast outspread of snows round the cold pole, and the contraction of those white sheets to a small glittering ellipse round the warm pole. The enormous transfer of moisture from one hemisphere to the other, while the snows are melting round one pole and growing round the other, must generate, over a great part of the planet, heavy storms and great breadths of fluctuating clouds, which would not, as on the quickly rotating mass of Jupiter, gather into equatorial bands, but would be more under the influence of prominent land and irregular tracts of ocean." A patch of snow was observed last July, on the southern pole of Mars, which could not be less than 500 miles in diameter. The breadth of this band rapidly diminished. It is obvious that there is abundance of water on Mars, to admit of the formation of such large patches of snow about the poles, and of the extensive cloud appearances. The bright parts of the planet sometimes have a red tint, and extend from about 65 degrees north latitude to past the equator; these parts are, as to general outline, tolerably persistent, and appear to be land, but the aspects of this portion are rather variable. The darker parts of the planet are sometimes seen of a greenish-grey colour, and are supposed to be sea, but the outlines are not definitely determined.

"Storm," or "Chemical Weather-glasses," have been known for more than a hundred years. They used to be sold on old London Bridge. They are kept for sale at this day at most instrument makers' shops, and also by many country jewellers. Admiral Fitzroy has recommended their use in his "Weather Book." The composition of the matter in the storm-glass is kept secret by the makers; but receipts are nevertheless published. The composition given in the "Weather Book" is, "camphor, nitrate of potassium, and sal ammoniac, partly dissolved by alcohol, with water and some air, in a hermetically sealed glass vial. Other receipts are given in various works, and the writer has known a very good storm-glass made by simply dissolving camphor in spirits of turpentine, and putting the saturated solution, with excess of camphor, in a common corked vial." As the use of the storm-glass is so general, and is recommended on so high authority as that of Admiral Fitzroy as an aid in judging of probable forthcoming changes of the weather, the recent experiments upon its action by Mr. C. Tomlinson have considerable interest and importance. This experimenter has found that the indications of the so-called "storm-glass" as to the weather are totally worthless—that, in fact, the *weather* has no effect upon it whatever, except so far as changes of the weather are accompanied by changes of temperature, the crystalline appearance in the storm-glass being influenced by the latter alone.

The bitter principle of gentian, which has hitherto eluded isolation, has lately been obtained by MM. Ludwig and Kromeyer, by soaking animal charcoal, twice successively, in the alcoholic extract of fresh gentian root; the charcoal, on being removed, was extracted with alcohol, and the residue after evaporation "freed from precipitable matter by means of oxide of lead, and after removal of the latter by sulphydric acid, evaporated to the consistency of a syrup; the latter precipitated the principle of the so-called "storm-glass" as to the weather, as this bitter principle is called, is crystallizable, and soluble in water and in alcohol, but not in ether; it is neutral to test paper, and is not precipitated either by tannin or by subacetate of lead. The *Pharmaceutical Journal*, which furnishes these details, is silent as to whether there is any likelihood of this bitter principle being used in the place of ordinary gentian.

Considerable deposits of sulphur have lately been discovered in Corfu. This is but one of many significant facts cropping up, tending to show that the mineral resources of the Grecian and Ionian Islands are a "great unknown," awaiting but the establishment of order and confidence in the inhabitants to be manifested.

M. J. Giordano has described to the French Academy of Sciences an instrument, called by him a *bathorimètre* (depending, as to principle, on the closing of an electrical circuit by means of a substance interposed between the electrodes), whereby he is able to determine with great exactitude the thickness of very thin substances. A single thread of the silkworm was found to have a thickness of 0.014 of a millimetre; that of a spider (such as is used to divide the field of telescopes), 0.037 mm. Hair from an infant's head is 0.009 mm., that of an adult averages 0.047 mm., in thickness. French gold-leaf has a thickness of 0.009 mm. A film of mica was obtained so wonderfully thin as 0.003 of a millimetre, or about twelve-millionths of an inch.

Faraday, long since, obtained gold in such thin laminae as to be translucent, and proved that the transmitted light was veritably transmitted through the substance of the metal itself, and not through pores, inasmuch as the transmitted light was altered as to quality—was, in fact, polarized. From the September number of the *Annales de Chimie*, we learn that M. Quincke has experimented upon translucent laminae of silver and of platinum, as well as of gold. A polarized ray of light transmitted was, in the case of each metal, elliptically polarized—and, since no non-metallic transparent media elliptically

polarize the polarized light transmitted, this establishes a singular distinction for diaphanous layers of metal. The index of refraction for silver is less than unity, whence, and from other well-established experimental data, it is concluded that light is propagated more rapidly through silver than in a vacuum, or through air. Gold has the same property, but platinum follows the general rule—its index of refraction being greater than unity. Faraday had observed that the colour transmitted by films of gold, demonstrably of the same thickness, was not always the same; it being apparent that the metal had two molecular conditions, under which it transmitted rays of different colours. Such, also, is the case with silver. These molecular conditions, indicated by the colour of the light transmitted, affect also the rapidity of the propagation of light through the layers. Gold layers transmitting a brown or greenish-blue, and silver layers transmitting a blue or violet light, have the property above ascribed to them of propagating light more rapidly than air, or a vacuum. When the gold layers transmit a red or orange-coloured light, and when that transmitted by silver is yellow or grey, these metals propagate light less rapidly than a vacuum, or than air. These changes of molecular condition in the films of metal may be induced by touching the films with an acid which has no known chemical action upon it. The same changes may be brought about by simple pressure.

"Musical Telegraphy" is one of the oddest projects of the day. The device of connecting a pianoforte by means of electric wires with another instrument at a distance, which other being played sets its fellow in a state of audible sympathetic vibration, is made the basis of a regular scheme, promulgated in an American paper by Mr. Hachenberg, who announces that he will thus be prepared to lay on music to any desired number of houses. A distinguished artist is to play at a central instrument in electrical connection with the rest, and every subscriber will thereupon have the option, by means of a little private tap, of turning on the stream of harmony into his own drawing-rooms. The thing is, no doubt, perfectly feasible, though, of course, it would be useless when done. It depends simply on the production of electrical vibrations at a velocity equal to those of musical notes. Vibrations, for example, ranging from 50 to 1000 per second would give a range of between four and five octaves.

The latest novelties on the South Western Railway are the improved rolling post-offices. They are superior large passenger carriages in point of size and workmanship, and are fitted up with letter-boxes, stamping benches, writing desks, moveable seats, and brilliant swinging lamps. To prevent injury to the clerks and sorters, in case of a collision, the ends are padded, and they also open, and platforms can be let down to form a communication between two offices. Letters and newspapers between the times of posting and delivery have to be examined, charged with postage if necessary, recorded if registered, sorted, counted, and placed in bags; but owing to the vast amount of correspondence there is not room in the ordinary post-office for such operations. On the South-Western line, between London and Weymouth, there are about twenty post towns. Formerly, when a mail train started from Waterloo Station, it had a bag for each of those towns, and one of these was dropped, and bags for all succeeding post towns taken in at each station, so that by the time the train was half way on its journey there was an accumulation of a hundred bags or so in the train. The rolling post-offices prevent this accumulation. Each post town sends but one bag to the train, and the correspondence for the next post town is picked out of this bag by the time the train reaches the station. It is not even necessary now to stop at each station for postal purposes, apparatus having been invented by which a bag can be dropped, and another taken in, while the train is in rapid motion.

BOOK NEWS:

THE BOOKSELLER'S RECORD AND AUTHOR'S AND PUBLISHER'S REGISTER.

THE ISSUE OF BOOKS in the beginning of October was about as slow as in September, but in either week of the past fortnight publications have been nearly as numerous as in either of the whole months of August or September, and, until Christmas, publishers will certainly have a very busy time.

In TRAVEL and FOREIGN AFFAIRS there have appeared, "My Wanderings in Western Africa, from Liverpool to Fernando Po," by a F.R.G.S., reputed to be Captain Burton; "More about Ragged Egypt," by Miss Whately; "The Ionian Islands in 1863," by Professor Ansted; "Curiosities of Indo-European Tradition," by Mr. W. B. Kelly; "Battlefields of the South, from Bull's Run to Fredericksburg, with Sketches of Southern Commanders and Gossip of the Camps," by an English Combatant; "The Rebellion in America," by the Hon. and Rev. Baptist W. Noel; and a third series of "The English at Home," by M. Esquiro.

In FICTION we have "Rachel Ray," by Mr. Anthony Trollope, written for *Good Words*, but not deemed *safe* for its discreet pages; "A Day's Ride, a Life's Romance," by Mr. C. Lever; "Tara, a Mahratta Tale," by Captain Meadows Taylor; "Leo," by Mr. Dutton Cook; "Sackville Chase," by Mr. C. J. Collins; "The Heiress and her Lovers," by Lady Chatterton; "Queen Mab," by Miss Kavanagh; "The Feasts of Camelot," by Mrs. T. K. Herve; "The Pirates of the Foam," by Mr. C. F. Armstrong; "Secrets of my Office," by a Bill Broker; "Chronicles of Waverlow," by Mr. B. Brierley; and "Florian's Husband," "Janet's Home," and "The Post of Honour," by anonymous writers.

In POETRY we have "My Beautiful Lady," by Mr. Thomas Woolner, the sculptor; Keats's *Hyperion* done into Latin, by the Rev. C. Merivale; "Twenty-four Hours under the Commonwealth," by Mr. Scholefield; "Poems Original and Translated," by S. H. F.; and a handsome quarto of English Ballads intended for a Christmas book.

Under MISCELLANIES we may range a third and revised edition of Mr. Leo Grindon's "Life: its Nature, Varieties, and Phenomena;" a new edition of Coleridge's "Friend," in two volumes; a second series of Dr. Vaughan's Doncaster Sermons, "Words from the Gospels;" Mr. Blanchard Jerrold's "Signals of Distress, in Refuges

and Houses of Charity;" Mr. and Mrs. Denton's "Nature's Secrets, or Psychometric Researches;" a new edition of Mr. Rogers's "Life of John Howe, the Puritan Divine;" Mr. Cate's "Pocket-Date Book;" and the first volume of a reissue of the Works of Douglas Jerrold.

THE PROMISES OF THE SEASON. The booksellers' winter is past, and now is their spring. During the past month their promises have shot forth on every side, and the most voracious reader of new books is not likely to lack abundant entertainment in the ensuing season. We have classified the leading announcements, commencing with HISTORIES:

By MR. FRONDE. "The Reign of Elizabeth." Vols. I. and II. just ready, being the seventh and eighth volumes of "The History of England from the Fall of Wolsey to the Death of Elizabeth."

By THE RIGHT HON. W. KEOGH. "A History of Ireland from the Union." Vol. I. will appear in the course of the present month.

By THE REV. DR. ROBERT VAUGHAN. Vol. III. of "Revolutions in English History," concluding the work, and treating of revolutions in government under the heads of Parliamentarians and Royalists, Republicans and Royalists, Court and Country, and National Progress since 1688.

By THE REV. CHARLES KINGSLEY. "A Boys' History of England."

By THE DUKE OF MANCHESTER. "Court and Society from Elizabeth to Anne," illustrated from the papers at Kimbolton. Two volumes.

By MR. C. D. YONGE. "The History of the British Navy from the Earliest Period to the Present Time." In two volumes.

By DR. DORAN. "Their Majesties' Servants: a History of the English Stage, Actors, Authors, and Audiences." Two volumes.

By MR. S. R. FATTISON. "Rise and Progress of Religious Life in England." By PROFESSOR J. W. DRAPER, of New York. "A History of the Intellectual Development of Europe."

By MR. W. H. DAVENPORT ADAMS. "Scenes from the Drama of European History."

By MR. THOMAS CARLYLE. Vols. IV. and V. "History of Frederick the Great."

By THE REV. W. C. DOWDING. "The Life and Times of Calixtus."

By PROFESSOR GEORGE LONG. "A New History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire."

By MR. JAMES WILLIAMS, late United States Consul to Turkey. "The Rise and Fall of the Model Republic." In one volume.

MR. JOHN FOSTER KIRK. "History of Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy." In two volumes. The career of Charles the Bold has usually been regarded as merely a romantic episode in European history. As such it forms the framework of two of Scott's most brilliant fictions—"Quentin Durward," and "Anne of Geierstein." That great writer has exhibited its salient features, if not with strict fidelity, yet with a vigorous touch and in vivid colours that seemed to forbid any attempt of a weaker hand to produce the same effects by a more literal treatment of the subject. Even on the Continent it has never been presented with fullness and in detail, except in M. de Barante's elegant *refacimento* of the French Chroniclers of the fifteenth century. That it was, however, a subject deserving closer research and an ampler delineation has been apparent to those scholars in Belgium, France, Germany, and Switzerland, who, during the last twenty years, have found in its separate portions a fresh and fruitful field for their investigations. Some correspondence in reference to the matter passed between the late Mr. Prescott and the distinguished Belgian archivist, M. Gachard, who expressed a wish that the American historian might be induced to employ his pen on so attractive a theme. Availing himself of his well-known facilities for procuring the necessary materials, Mr. Prescott formed a collection, but only that he might, with his accustomed generosity, place it at the disposition of the friend who had first conceived the idea, and who had long shared with him in those studies from which the world has derived no ordinary advantage. The result is a work of which two volumes are now offered to the public, and which a third volume, in course of preparation, will complete. It is an attempt to bring together, and to embody in a symmetrical narrative all that the contemporary chroniclers and memoir-writers, the extant letters and other documentary evidence, and the critical discussions of the present day, could contribute for the just appreciation of a remarkable epoch, grand historical figures, and an eventful story. An entirely new light is thrown on some of the most important events in Charles's career, his position as the "Napoleon of the Middle Ages," is fully indicated, and the influence is traced both of his ambition and of his fall upon the destinies of the principal European States.

In BIOGRAPHY there are announced :

By MR. JOHN FORSTER. "Sir John Elliott: a Biography."
By MR. TOM TAYLOR. "Sir Joshua Reynolds; his Life and Times," from materials collected by the late C. R. Leslie, R.A. In two volumes.
By MR. PERCY FITZGERALD. "The Life of Laurence Sterne."
By MISS ELIZA MATEYARD ("Silverpen"). "The Life of Wedgewood, the Potter." In two volumes, with numerous illustrations.
By MR. SAMUEL SMILES. "Industrial Biography: Iron-workers and Tool-makers."
By MR. J. C. JEAFFRESON AND MR. W. POLE. "The Life of Robert Stephenson." In two volumes.
"DIARY OF MARY, COUNTESS COWPER, Lady of the Bedchamber to Caroline Princess of Wales."
EDITED BY MR. H. A. BRUCE, M.P. "The Life of General Sir William Napier," author of the "History of the Peninsular War." In two volumes.
By MR. R. WRIGHT. "The Life of General Wolfe." Mr. Wright has been engaged on this work for more than twenty years.
By MR. JOHN WEISS. "The Life and Correspondence of Theodore Parker, Minister of the 28th Congregational Society, Boston." Two volumes.
By THE REV. DR. DANNEY, Professor of Systematic Theology, Virginia. "A Memoir of General Stonewall Jackson," from authentic documents.
"LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE OF LYMAN BEECHER, D.D.," father of the Rev. H. Ward Beecher and Mrs. Beecher Stowe. Two volumes.
By MR. G. H. LEWES. "The Life of Goethe." In one volume, partly rewritten.
By THE DEAN OF ELY. "Memoirs of the late Bishop Mackenzie."
EDITED BY THE REV. DANIEL WILSON. "Bishop Wilson's Journal Letters, addressed to his Family during the first nine years of his Indian Episcopate."
By MR. JOHN MARSHMAN. "The Story of the Lives of Carey, Marshman, and Ward."
By MR. J. F. MAGUIRE, M.P. "Father Matthew: a Biography."
By MR. WILLIAM FORSYTH. "The Life of Cicero."
By THE REV. DR. HENTHORN TODD. "St. Patrick, Apostle of Ireland. A Memoir of his Life and Mission, with an introductory Dissertation."
By MR. CHARLES KNIGHT. "Passages of a Working Life during Half a Century; with a Prelude of Early Reminiscence." To be comprised in three volumes, the first of which is just ready.
By THE LATE ALEXANDER GILCHRIST, author of "The Life of William Etty." "The Life of William Blake, the Artist." Two volumes, with numerous illustrations from Blake's works.
By MR. HENRY MORLEY. "English Writers from the Earliest Period to the Present Time." To be completed in three volumes, the first of which will appear in the course of the present month.
By MR. ANDREW AND MR. CHARLES REED. "Memoirs of the Life and Philanthropic Labours of Andrew Reed, D.D.," prepared from autobiographic sources. In one volume.
By MISS E. C. CLAYTON. "Queens of Song: being Memoirs of some of the most celebrated Female Vocalists who have appeared on the Lyric Stage from the Earliest Days of the Opera to the Present Time. To which is added a Chronological List of all the Operas that have been Performed in Europe." In two volumes, with six portraits.
TRANSLATED BY LADY WALLACE. "Letters of Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy from 1833 to 1847." This is a second series of Mendelssohn's private and familiar letters, commencing where the former volume left off, and terminating with his death. It includes two visits to England, the period of his residence at Düsseldorf, the production of the oratorios of "St. Paul" and "Elijah," and of the tragedies of "Antigone" and "Edipus," and the establishment of the Conservatorium at Leipsic. The omission of the more technical letters complained of in the first volume is supplied in the second by a catalogue of Mendelssohn's works published and unpublished, drawn up by his friend Herr Julius Rietz.

In TRAVEL, GEOGRAPHY and TOPOGRAPHY there are announced :

By CAPTAIN SPEKE. "Journal of the Discovery of the Source of the Nile." In one volume, with numerous illustrations, chiefly from drawings by Captain Grant.
By CAPTAIN BURTON. "Abeokuta, and an Exploration of the Cameroon Mountains." In two volumes.
By THE LATE HENRI MOUTOT. "Siam, Cambojia, and Lao, a Narrative of Travels and Discoveries."
By MR. W. WINWOOD READE. "Savage Africa, being the Narrative of a Tour in Equatorial, South-Western, and North-Western Africa; with Notes on the Habits of the Gorilla; on the Existence of Unicorns and Tailed Men; on the Slave Trade; on the Origin, Character, and Capabilities of the Negro, and on the future Civilisation of Western Africa." In one volume, with map and illustrations.

By CAPTAIN KNIGHT. "A Pedestrian Tour in Cashmere and Thibet."
By MR. JAMES FERGUSON. "The Rock-Cut Temples of India," illustrated by seventy-five photographs taken by Major Gill.
By THE REV. GEORGE SANDIE. "Horeb and Jerusalem."
By LADY HORNBY. "Constantinople during the Crimean War."
By MARY ADELAIDE WALKER. "Through Macedonia to the Albanian Lakes."
By MR. EDWARD WILBERFORCE. "Social Life in Munich."
By MR. A. V. KIRWAN. "Modern France; its Journalism, Literature, and Society."
By MR. M. R. BARNARD. "Sport in Norway and Where to find it."
By THE REV. JOHN DE LIEFDE. "Six Months among the Charities of Europe."
By MR. AND MRS. HOWITT. "Ruined Abbeys and Castles of Great Britain and Ireland." A second series, illustrated with photographs.
By MR. ELIHU BURRITT. "Walks and Wanderings of a Farmer, from John O'Groat's to Land's End."
By MR. HENRY Y. HIND. "Explorations in the Interior of the Labrador Peninsula." Two volumes.
By MR. G. T. VIGNE. "Travels in South America, Mexico, &c."
By MRS. ROSE GREENHOW. "My Imprisonment, and the First Year of Abolition Rule in Washington." In one volume.
By MR. J. H. HOOD. "Notes of a Cruise in H.M.S. *Fawn* in the Western Pacific in the Year 1862."
By DR. S. DOUGAN BIRD. "On Australian Climates, and their Influence in the Prevention and Arrest of Pulmonary Consumption."
By PROFESSOR PIAZZI SMYTH. "Travels in the Service of Science." "A SPRING AND SUMMER IN LAPLAND, with Notes on the Fauna of Luleå Lapmark," by an Old Bushman.
By MRS. EDKINS. "Chinese Scenes and People," with Notices of Christian Missions and Missionary Life, in a series of Letters from various parts of China; with a narrative of a visit to Nankin by the Rev. Joseph Edkins.
By MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN CAMPBELL. "A Personal Narrative of Thirteen Years' Service among the Wild Tribes of Khondistan, for the Suppression of Human Sacrifice."
By DR. ERMETE PIEROTTI. "Jerusalem Explored, being a Description of the Ancient and Modern City," with upwards of one hundred illustrations, consisting of views, ground-plans, and sections. In two volumes quarto.
By MR. THOMAS LEWIN. "The Siege of Jerusalem by Titus; with the Journal of a Recent Visit to the Holy City, and a General Sketch of the Topography of Jerusalem from the Earliest Times down to the Siege." One volume, with illustrations.
GERMAN LIFE AND MANNERS, as Seen in Saxony at the Present Day, with an Account of the Village Life, Town Life, Fashionable Life, Domestic Life, School and University Life, Ancient Life, &c., of Germany at the Present Time; and illustrated with Songs and Pictures of the Students' Customs at Jena. Two volumes.

In FICTION we are promised :

By MR. MARK LEMON. "Wait for the End." Three volumes.
By MR. MARK LEMON. "Tom Moody's Tales," illustrated by twelve large drawings on wood, and a frontispiece on steel by Mr. Hablot K. Browne.
By MR. MARK LEMON. "Stories of Number Nip." Illustrated by Mr. Charles Keene.
By MR. BAYARD TAYLOR. "Hannah Thurston, a Romance of American Life." In three volumes.
By M. DUMAS. "Emma Lyons," founded on the Life of Lady Hamilton. In three volumes.
By MR. GEORGE MEREDITH. "Emilia in England." In three volumes.
By THE LATE WILLIAM J. STEWART. "Picked up at Sea." Three volumes.
By MR. EDMUND YATES. "For Better for Worse, a Romance of the Affections." In two volumes.
By HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN. "The Ice Maiden."
By MR. CHARLES LEVER. "Lattrell of Arran." To be issued in shilling monthly parts, commencing with December.
By MR. SHIRLEY BROOKS. A Novel in three volumes.
By MISS FARR. "Annis Warleigh's Fortunes." In three volumes.
By F. G. TRAFFORD. A Novel.
By THE LATE MRS. JENINGS, AUTHORESS OF "MY GOOD-FOR-NOTHING BROTHER." "Thyra Gas-coyne." In three volumes.
By GUSTAVE AIMARD. "The Smuggler Chief." In three volumes.
By MR. AUSTYN GRAHAM. "A Terrible Woman; or, Strong and True." Two volumes.
By PHILIP WHARTON. "Hearts and Heads." In two volumes.
By MR. JOHN RUFFIN. "Vincenzo; or, Sunken Rocks," reprinted from *Macmillan's Magazine*, in three volumes.
By CAPTAIN MAYNE REID. A Novel.
By MR. CHARLES A. BEACH, author of Deverel's "Adventures in New Guinea." "Adventures of a Rolling Stone."
By THE AUTHORESS OF "RECOMMENDED TO MERCY." "The Golden Rule." In three volumes.
By MRS. OLIPHANT. "Agnes." In three volumes.
By MRS. HOWITT. "A Novel in three volumes.
By MISS AMELIA B. EDWARDS. "Barbara's History." In three volumes.
By LADY BLAKE. "My Step-father's Home." In three volumes.
By MR. WALTER THORNBURY. "Wildfire." In three volumes.
By THE AUTHOR OF "MARGARET AND HER BRIDESMAIDS." "The Queen of the County." In three volumes.
By CAPTAIN BERESFORD. "Hoods and Masks." In three volumes.
By MARIAN JAMES. "Not an Angel." Two volumes.
By THE AUTHORESS OF "THE WIDE WIDE WORLD." "The Old Helmet." In one volume.
By MR. S. W. FULFOM. A Novel.
By MRS. HENRY WOOD. "The Shadow of Ashledyat." In three volumes.
By MR. W. G. WILLS. "A Wife's Evidence." Three volumes.
By THE AUTHOR OF "ANNE DYSART." "The Browns and the Smiths." Three volumes.
By MR. ARTHUR LOCKER. "Sir Goodwin's Folly: a Story of the Year 1795." In three volumes.
"BAPTISTA: a Quiet Story." One volume.
MR. G. J. WHYTE MELVILLE. "The Gladiators." Three volumes.
By THE REV. W. BRAMLEY-MOORE. "The Six Sisters of the Valleys: a Historical Romance illustrating the History of the Waldensian Church, during the year 1655, commonly called the Year of Massacres, when Cromwell interposed on the Waldenses' behalf." In three volumes, with map and woodcuts.

In POETRY the promises are as follows :

By MR. HENRY TAYLOR. "Plays and Poems;" a collected edition of Mr. Taylor's works, in three volumes.

By MR. H. W. LONGFELLOW. "Tales of a Wayside Inn."
By MR. MARTIN F. TUPPER. "Cithara."
By LORD HOUGHTON (Monckton Milnes). "A Selection from the Poetical Works of Lord Houghton."
By MR. WILLIAM LANCASTER. "Præterita."
By MRS. FARQUHAR, author of "The Pearl of Days." "Poems."
By THE REV. R. HOOPER. "Dryden's Poetical Works, with Memoir." In five volumes.
"DOUBLE ACROSTICS," by a Circle of Friends.
By MR. W. BUCHANAN. "Undertones."
By MISS ISABELLA LAW. "Winter Weavings."
By MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE. "Plays," consisting of—1. "An English Tragedy;" 2. "Mary Stuart" (translated from Schiller); 3. "Mademoiselle de Belle Isle" (translated from Alexandre Dumas); each a play in five acts, the three pieces complete in one volume.

From out a host of announcements in THEOLOGY we select these:

By BISHOP COLENSO. "The Pentateuch and Book of Joshua Critically Examined. Part IV. The first eleven chapters of Genesis examined and separated, with remarks on the Creation, the Fall, and the Deluge."
By MR. JOHN PYER. "Anti-Colenso; an Essay toward Biblical Interpretation; a Hand-book for Thinkers."
By M. RENAN. "The Life of Jesus." A translation authorised and revised by the author.
By MR. DAVID ROWLAND. "The Laws of Nature, the Foundation of Morals."
By THE REV. J. HANNAH. "The Relation between the Divine and Human Elements in Holy Scripture," being the Bampton Lectures for 1863.
By THE REV. F. C. COOK. "Sermons preached at Lincoln's Inn, and on Special Occasions."
By THE REV. B. S. CLARKE. "A New Interpretation of the Apocalypse."
By THE REV. H. WORGAN. "The Divine Week, or Outlines of a Harmony of the Geologic Periods with the Mosaic Days of Creation."
By THE REV. WILLIAM HANNA. "The Forty Days after our Lord's Resurrection."
By THE REV. DR. THOMAS. "The Genius of the Gospel, or a Homiletical Commentary on the Gospel of St. Matthew."
By DEAN ALFORD. The second part of the New Testament for English Readers.

THE TER-CENTENARY OF SHAKESPEARE'S BIRTH-DAY, in April next, will give an impetus to Shakespearian literature. Already there are many signs of activity, some, of course, independent of the approaching season, but, nevertheless, likely to profit largely by it. Six editions of Shakspeare's works are at this moment printing and competing for public favour:

1. By MESSRS. LONGMAN AND CO. Preparing for publication, in fourteen monthly parts, in folio, price 12s. each, forming one volume of upwards of 900 pages, with a facsimile of the original portrait, "The Plays of William Shakspeare," the first edition, as collected and edited by his fellow-players, Heminge and Condell, reproduced in facsimile by Edmund W. Ashbee. The high price commanded by a perfect copy whenever offered for sale (viz., A.D. 1863, from 270l. to 330l., according to its state of preservation), sufficiently attests the commercial value of the first edition of Shakspeare's Plays. Its literary value none will dispute who have paid the least attention to the existing state of the text; and this literary value will probably go on increasing in greater ratio than the price of the volume, as the lapse of time enhances its authority as a standard for reference in all questions connected with the determination of the original text and the emendation of corrupt or suspected passages in the Plays. These considerations have led to the enterprise now announced, the object of which is to place an exact facsimile of the first folio edition of 1623, fit in all respects for the shelves of the most sumptuous library, within the reach of persons of moderate means. The only literary feature of this work will be its undeviating adherence to the original *verbum et litteram*, page for page, column for column, line for line, letter for letter; every misprint, crooked or imperfect line, and dropped or turned letter being reproduced in lithography as they stand in the text, on toned paper, in close imitation of the original in colour, texture, and size. No modern reprint of this celebrated edition has hitherto even aimed at integrity in all these points. The size of the original volume [the editio princeps] being considered inconvenient and antiquated, has been discarded in all reprints since the fourth folio. It is retained in the volume now announced; while no pains have been spared to render the volume in all other respects as perfect a facsimile as can be produced by mechanical skill, in the belief that the interest and value of the copy for the purpose of reference or use, no less than as a literary curiosity, must be increased in proportion to the faithfulness with which the imitation reproduces, or may be even identified with, the original. The first part will be published on the 1st of January.

2. By MR. L. BOOTH. Reprint of the Shakspeare folio of 1623, in quarto. Volume I. has been published, and Vol. II., containing the Histories, will be ready to-day.

3. By MESSRS. CHAPMAN AND HALL. "The Works of Shakspeare," edited by the Rev. Alexander Dyce. To be completed in eight volumes. The first will be ready in November, and a volume will be published every alternate month. This edition will not be a mere reprint of that which appeared in 1857; on the contrary, it will present a text very materially altered and amended from beginning to end, with a large body of critical notes almost entirely new; and with a Glossary, in which the language of the poet, his allusions to customs, &c., will be fully explained.

4. By MESSRS. MACMILLAN AND CO. "The Cambridge Edition of Shakspeare," edited by Mr. W. G. Clark and Mr. W. Aldis Wright. To be completed in eight volumes, three of which are published. The others will follow at intervals of four months.

5. By MESSRS. RICKERS AND SON. "William Shakspeare's Plays and Poems, from the Original Text without Note or Comment." Edited by Charles and Mary Cowden Clarke, with an Introductory Essay and a Copious Glossary. To be published immediately in four library 8vo. volumes, printed on toned paper, and also as one volume.

6. By MESSRS. ROUTLEDGE, WARNE, AND ROUTLEDGE. "The Plays and Poems of William Shakspeare," edited by Mr. Howard Staunton, with copious original notes, glossary, life, &c. A reissue of the text of the Pictorial Edition in four volumes, printed on tinted paper. The whole will be ready by the middle of December.

Among incidental volumes, the probable precursors of a troop, we have:

By MESSRS. L. REEVE AND CO. "Shakspeare, his Birth-Place, Home, and Grave; a Pilgrimage to Stratford-on-Avon in the Autumn of 1863," by the Rev. J. M. Jephson. In one volume, illustrated with a series of photographs taken by Mr. Ernest Edwards.

By MESSRS. S. LOW, SON, AND CO. "Life Portraits of Shakspeare, with an Examination of the Authenticity and a History of the various Representations of the Poet." By Mr. J. H. Friessell.

MR. BOLTON CORNEY has printed, for private circulation, a critical disquisition on the Sonnets of Shakspeare. Mr. Corney accepts, of course, M. Philarté Charles's interpretation of the dedicatory inscription; and arrives at a quadruple conclusion with regard to the sonnets themselves. That they were written soon after 1594; in fulfilment of a promise made to Lord Southampton; that they are poetical exercises, void of personal history; and that they were published without the sanction of the author or of his patrons.

"THE TUSCAN POET GIUSEPPE GIUSTI AND HIS TIME," by Susan Homer, is announced by Messrs. Macmillan and Co.

"DENMARK AND ITS MISSIONS," by Mrs. H. W. Ellis, will be published by Messrs. Seeley's in the course of this month.

MRS. HOWITT has a juvenile story just ready, entitled, "Mrs. Rudd's Grandchildren."

"A HANDBOOK TO COTTON CULTIVATION IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY," by Mr. G. Talboys Wheeler, is announced by Messrs. Virtue, Brothers, and Co.

MR. HOWARD STAUNTON has a volume just ready on "The Great Schools of England."

MR. J. HAIN FRISWELL has in the press, "Varia, a Selection of Rare Readings from Scarce Books."

PROFESSOR HUXLEY has a Manual of Comparative Anatomy in preparation. MR. THACKERY and Mr. Wilkie Collins, it is said, will each commence a novel in the *Cornhill Magazine* at the New Year.

MR. JOHN TIMBS has a new volume just ready entitled "Knowledge for the Time, a Manual for Reading and Reference on Subjects of Living Interest."

MRS. BRAY, of Coventry, has in preparation a manual of the British Empire, its geography, growth, natural and political features, its colonies and dependencies. The book will shortly be published by Messrs. Longman and Co.

MR. WILKIE COLLINS is collecting his Miscellanies from *All the Year Round* and elsewhere. They will be published in two volumes by Messrs. S. Low, Son, and Co.

"JEAN INGELW," whose volume of Poems has met with extraordinary success, has a book for young people in the press, entitled "A Sister's Bye-Hours." It will be published by Messrs. Strahan and Co.

MESSRS. BRADBURY AND EVANS are about to issue at a greatly reduced price, new editions of A'Beckett's Comic Histories of England and Rome with Leech's illustrations.

MESSRS. MAXWELL AND CO. have in the press a translation, with the author's sanction, of the important work on Mexico by the well-known French political economist, M. Michel-Chevalier.

MR. CHARLES READE's novel of "Very Hard Cash," in *All the Year Round*, will be published shortly in two or three volumes. It is reported that he has been asking 3000l. for the reprint.

MISS COBBE, authoress of "Intuitive Morals" and chief advocate of Woman's Rights in England, has two volumes in the press, "Broken Rights" and "Cities of the Past." Both will be published by Messrs. Trübner and Co.

"THE MUSIC OF THE MOST ANCIENT NATIONS, particularly of the Assyrians, Egyptians, and Hebrews, with special reference to the discoveries in Western Asia and in Egypt," by Carl Engel, copiously illustrated, is a new work announced by Mr. Murray.

ANOTHER SHILLING MONTHLY MAGAZINE is to start with the new year under the editorship of Miss Braddon, authoress of "Lady Audley's Secret" and "Aurora Floyd." It is to be entitled *The Mayfair Magazine*, and will be as it were a cross between the *Cornhill* and *London Society*.

THE "HISTORY OF THE JEWISH NATION," by the Rev. Dr. Margoliouth, is near completion. The author, who waited for the appearance of the kindred works by Drs. Millman and Stanley, is of Hebrew extraction, and has been engaged in research amongst Hebrew archives in many lands of Israel's dispersion.

THE VENERABLE MRS. SOMERVILLE, now in her eighty-third year, has nearly completed an important work, embodying the latest discoveries concerning the constitution of matter. It will embrace chapters on the solar spectrum, heat, electricity, the correlation of forces, and the constitution of the minute atoms of animal, vegetable, and mineral substances. The book will form a beautiful illustration of its epigraph, taken from St. Augustine: "Deus magnus in magnis, maximus in minimis."

WILLIS'S "PRICE CURRENT," No. 199, of second-hand books, appeared on the 25th ult. As usual, there are several bibliographical curiosities of interest to the book collector, and two autograph manuscripts which more especially deserve notice, viz.: a controversy in the autograph of Thomas Ward, the author of a poem on the Reformation and one of the Pope's Guards. This contains some curious strictures upon the Reformers—Martin Luther, Melancthon, Craumer, Laud; Fable of Pope Joan, &c. The other a MS. of the fourteenth century, "Gregorii IV. Papæ. Liber pastoralis"—written upon vellum in a minute Gothic character. The catalogue contains upwards of 1000 articles of ancient and modern works, many of which are rarely to be met with. At the end of the number is a notice of the decease of Mr. Robert Dye, who during the last sixteen years compiled the *Price Current* of Messrs. Willis and Sotheman, whose loss is deeply felt by those gentlemen and by all who knew him. Having contributed for many years to the support of his aged parents, he has been unable to make any provision for his bereaved widow and young family, who are left in very adverse circumstances. Messrs. W. and Co. have not only assisted, but are strenuously appealing to the charitable sympathy of those noble few who are always alive to assist a deserving object.

LORD LYNDBURST'S BIOGRAPHY.—Lord Lyndhurst died at three o'clock on Monday morning, and the *Morning Post* appeared an hour or two afterwards with seven columns of the deceased Lord's biography. This was no doubt a great feat in newspaper manipulation, though the sharpness of the process calls awkwardly to mind a still cleverer performance of the same journal, only a few months ago, when they published their memoir of Lord Clyde one, if not two, days before the hero was dead. Of course, in all the journals, Lord Lyndhurst's memoir, as that of all remarkable men, was prepared beforehand, and the gradual sinking of health warned all editors to have it ready in type. No one was more aware of this than Lord Lyndhurst himself, as the following anecdote will show: The biographer-general of the *Times* in former days—in fact, the gentleman who made these biographies a feature in the paper—was Mr. Dodd, the editor and compiler of the now well-known volume of "Dodd's Parliamentary Companion." Some fifteen or sixteen years ago, Lord Lyndhurst and Mr. Dodd met on the sands at Brighton. Some great man—we forget who—had just then died, and Mr. Dodd's memoir of him had appeared in the pages of the *Times*. Lord Lyndhurst adverted to this at once. "Ah, Dodd," he said, "I dare say you have got my life stowed away in one of your pigeon-holes; but I don't intend to die yet; I'll see you out at any rate." He did see him out by a good ten years. Mr. Dodd, who was fond of telling the story, used to own that his Lordship's surmise was just—he had his biography stowed away in one of his pigeon-holes.

"WHAT IS YOUR NAME? a Popular Account of the Meaning and Derivations of Christian Names," by Sophy Moody, is announced by Mr. Bentley.

A LARGE TYPE EDITION of Sir Roundell Palmer's "Book of Praise" is preparing for publication by Messrs. Macmillan and Co.

A VOLUME ON "The Herring: its Natural History and National Importance," by Mr. John M. Mitchell, is announced by Messrs. Edmonston and Douglas.

A NEW QUARTERLEY, "The Journal of Science," under the editorship of Mr. James Samuelson and Mr. William Crookes, will commence with January.

GEOLOGICAL ESSAYS, and a Sketch of the Geology of Manchester and its Neighbourhood," by Mr. John Taylor, is announced.

MR. MURRAY has in the press an edition in small quarto of Mrs. Barbauld's Hymns in Prose for Children, with more than a hundred original designs by Barnes, Wimperis, Coleman, and Kennedy, engraved by Cooper.

MR. LEECH has just ready a new series, being the fourth, of "Pictures of Life and Character," from *Punch*; and Mr. John Tenniel is about to publish a volume of "Cartoons" from the same periodical.

MR. D. MORIER EVANS, who some time ago published a curious volume on "Facts, Failures, and Frauds," has another work on commercial romance just ready, entitled "Speculative Notes and Notes on Speculation, Ideal and Real."

MR. DAVID PAGE has just ready, a small volume on the Philosophy of Geology, being a Review of the Aim, Scope, and Character of Geological Inquiry.

MISS YONGE has, as usual, a juvenile tale for Christmas, ready. It is entitled "The Wars of Wapsburgh," and will be published by Messrs. Groombridge and Sons.

MR. NIMMO, of Edinburgh, announces the publication of a series of "Abbotsford Papers," in the *Border Magazine*, consisting of letters of Sir Walter Scott, his collection of autographs, and descriptive accounts of the mansion and its contents, from hitherto unpublished sources.

A SCHOLAR OF TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, Mr. C. W. Bateman, is editing for speedy publication Dr. Taylor's translation of Kühner's "Elementary Grammar of the Greek Language." The editor appends to this large work a thousand examination questions.

THE *Leeds Mirror*: a Humorous Monthly Magazine, is the title of a new local periodical, price three-halfpence. "The object of the *Mirror*," it is announced, "is to record Leeds events of public interest in a humorous manner." This it proposes to do through the medium of a body of inquisitors constituted to comment upon everything—Samuel Blogthorpe, "The President;" Gabriel Lemonjuice, "The Prosecher;" Rehobeth Brazenface, "The Critic;" Boanerges Gaster, "The Festal Reporter;" Cwm-daer-beg, "The Bard;" and Adolphus Blusterbrains, "The Fool."

DR. FORBES WINSLOW writes from Bellagio, Lake of Como, to take leave of the readers of the *Medical Critic and Psychological Journal*, on ceasing to be its editor. He states that it was established by him in January, 1848, and conducted solely by himself for ten years. In 1858 he appointed Mr. J. N. Radcliffe his sub-editor. After expressing regret if criticism appearing in the journal has caused pain to any one, he informs his readers that the first and second series of the *Psychological Journal* will be bound up into sixteen closely printed volumes, and that he will prepare for speedy publication a copious index to the whole.

MR. ELIHU BURRITT AT JOHN O'GROAT'S.—This gentleman visited John O'Groat's upon 25th September, and the following are his own remarks, taken from the album kept at Huna Inn: "Elihu Burritt, of New Britain, Connecticut, U.S., America, on a walk from Land's End to John O'Groat's, arrived at Huna Inn upon Monday, September 25th, 1863. He visited the site of that famous domicile, so celebrated in world-wide legend for its ingenious construction to promote domestic happiness, and fully realised all he had anticipated, in standing on a spot so rich with historical associations, and surrounded with such grand and beautiful scenery. He desired also to record his testimony to the hospitality and comfort of this cosy little sea-side inn, where he was pleasantly housed for the night, and of which he will ever cherish an interesting remembrance."

MESSRS. T. AND T. CLARK, of Edinburgh, have just issued the following valuable Theological Works: "Mediatorial Sovereignty, the Mystery of Christ, and the Revelation of the Old and New Testaments," by George Steward, 2 vols.; Ebrard's "Gospel History," 1 vol.; Kurtz on "The Sacrificial Worship of the Old Testament," 1 vol.; Professor Murphy's "Critical and Exegetical Commentary on Genesis," 1 vol.; Kurtz's "Church History from the Reformation," 1 vol.; Principal Fairbairn on "The Typology of Scripture," fourth edition, greatly enlarged, two vols.; Dr. Baumgarten on "The Acts of the Apostles," new edition, 3 vols. They also announce as in preparation: Delitzsch on Hebrews; Hengstenberg on St. John's Gospel; Lange on Acts; Keil and Delitzsch on the Old Testament; Martensen's "System of Christian Theology;" Schmidt's "New Testament Theology;" and Dr. Lange's "Life of the Lord Jesus," 6 vols.

A SCENE AT "BELL'S LIFE" OFFICE.—On the occasion of the late fight between Gannon and Baldock, for 100l. a side, the police stopped the contest, and the referee, the editor of *Bell's Life*, ordered the men to meet at his office on the next day. The meeting is thus reported by the editor:—"On Thursday the representatives of the men treated us to one of the usual *levées* which our position compels us to hold, in which loud voices and unabashed falsehoods were used as the instruments to blind our eyes to justice, and it was not till our room was cleared of all save one representative of each man that we could get on anything like terms, or ascertain the point at issue, which turned out to be that Gannon's friends accused Baldock of wilfully giving himself up to the police; while Baldock's backers as strenuously denied this fact, and declared the man could not get away from the police. Evidence was laid before us by Gannon's friends, which, coupled with inquiries we caused to be made, convinced us that their accusation was founded on fact, and the referee, on Friday morning, when the parties again met at our office, awarded the money to Gannon. Directly this just decision was given, our office was filled by a band of ruffians, at the head of whom were Ward of the Ironfounders' Arms, Greenwich, Young Billy Shaw, Tom Tyler, and Baldock himself, who assailed us and our reporter with the vilest abuse, and Baldock and another of his friends, a pedestrian named Myers, we believe, with frightful oaths declared that they would take the life of our Ring reporter the first time they caught him in the streets. Young Tyler and Ward were no way behindhand in their threats, and the scene altogether was of such a nature as we never witnessed before, and will take care shall not occur again in our office. Finally, we were compelled to summon the assistance of our whole staff of compositors to clear the room, but the company did not take their departure without threatening to wreak their vengeance upon every one who did not think with them at the earliest opportunity. Before taking leave of this affair, we are requested by the proprietors of this Journal to state, that unless the present system of terrorism, only exercised by a certain clique, is at once and for ever put an end to, which can be done with the greatest ease by the parties most interested—the pugilists themselves—*Bell's Life in London* will cease to be the organ of the Ring, and every effort will be used on our part to put an end to a sport which, as at present carried on, cannot be defended on any ground whatever. Whether gentlemen will ever again be persuaded to venture to the Ring side is a problem yet to be solved."

MRS. DE MORGAN'S volume, "From Matter to Spirit, the Result of Ten Years' Experience in Spirit Manifestations, intended as a Guide to Inquirers," will be published by Messrs. Longman and Co. in the course of the present month. Professor De Morgan, we hear, will contribute the preface to the work.

PROFESSOR GEORGE LONG is engaged on an important work. No less than "A New History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire." The first volume is in the press, and the work will be published by Messrs. Bell and Daldy.

"M'CAUL v. COLENSO—Libel: Report of the Trial in *M'Cauley v. Colenso*, in the Court of Proper Pleas, Dublin, before Chief-Justice Shanahan and a Special Jury. *A Jeu d'Esprit*," by J. Field Johnston, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, is announced by Mrs. Hodges, Smith, and Co. of Dublin.

UNITED STATES.—MR. BANCROFT is just finishing the final volume of his History of the United States.

MR. WHITTIER has a volume just ready—"In War Time, and other Poems." Mr. Emerson's new volume of Essays and Lectures will be published in Boston this month.

MR. O. W. HOLMES is collecting his papers from the *Atlantic Monthly*, for publication in a volume entitled "Soundings from the Atlantic."

ADVERTISEMENTS like this must be flattering to English authors: "Landmarks of History, by Miss Yonge, author of the 'Heir of Redclyffe,' first American, from the fifth London edition. Revised and enlarged by Edith L. Chase."

TRANSLATIONS of Jean Paul Richter's "Levanna, or the Doctrine of Education," and of his "Flower, Fruit, and Thorn Pieces," are announced by Messrs. Ticknor and Fields of Boston. The same firm has recently published a translation of Richter's great work, "Titan."

"THE LIFE, SERVICES, AND CAMPAIGNS OF STONEWALL JACKSON, from Official Papers, Contemporary Narratives, and Personal Acquaintance," by the Hon. John M. Daniels, a Virginian, reprinted from advanced sheets of the Richmond edition, is announced by Mr. Richardson of New York, who asserts he has received orders for 10,000 copies of the book before publication.

FRANCE.—MR. JULES JANIN intends, it is said, to offer himself as a candidate for the seat in the French Academy, vacant by the decease of Count Alfred de Vigny.

FRENCH PAPERS affirm, "on the best authority" that the Emperor has made M. Renan a present of 100,000 francs, as a mark of the supreme satisfaction he derived from his "Via de Jésus."

TWO HITHERTO UNPUBLISHED NOVELS OF PAUL DE KOCK are about to appear shortly in Sartorius's "Illustrated Collection." They are entitled respectively, "Les Enfants du Boulevard" and "Le Petit Fils de Cartouche."

THE Paris *Union* has satisfied itself by a process of cabalistic reasoning, that the seven beasts of the Apocalypse are Arius, Spinoza, Voltaire, Rousseau, Helvetius, Proudhon, and Renan.

THE *Presse* states that M. Alexandre Dumas has returned to the career of novel writing. In his new work, the "San Felice," the subject has been borrowed from the history of Naples, in the times of the sanguinary reactions of Ferdinand IV.

WE COPY the following from an advertisement in the *Times*: "M. de Lamartine, the great French poet, is in a condition bordering on distress, and his property on the eve of being sold by auction. The subscriptions collected in France have not been sufficient to rescue him. To accomplish this purpose he has himself become the editor of his entire works, to be had, in a complete form, at the price of seventeen guineas, which sum is respectfully requested to be forwarded to M. A. Azur, 117, Jermyn-street, London, the authorised representative of M. de Lamartine, who will himself immediately forward the copies of his works. M. Azur will also receive at the above address any subscriptions, in post-office orders or postage stamps, kindly intended for the poet. An acknowledgement for every sum received will be sent by return of post."

BEAUMARCHAIS.—The *Temps* says: "An important literary discovery has just taken place in London. MM. Francisque Michel, Professor at the Faculty of Bordeaux, and Edouard Fournier, the writer of the 'Cronique' in the *Patrie*, were a few days back in the shop of a London publisher, when the latter mentioned that he had in a corner of his warehouse a bundle of papers forming seven volumes, entirely written by Beaumarchais himself. A rapid examination of this treasure soon convinced these gentlemen of the importance of the discovery, and the manuscript passed at once into the hands of M. Michel to return to France. How those papers got to England we cannot say, but the most probable supposition is that they were taken to London by Beaumarchais himself when he sought refuge there in 1793, against the consequences of the accusation brought against him by Chabot and Lecointre, of having sold arms to the royalists." M. Fournier thus writes to M. Thierry, Director of the Théâtre Français, respecting the seven volumes discovered: "There is among them a manuscript of the 'Barbier de Séville;' another of the 'Mère Coupable,' with numerous variations in the handwriting of Beaumarchais; another of the piece of the 'Faux Ami,' which afterwards became 'Les Deux Amis.' You will, moreover, have nine or ten pieces completely unknown—comedies, one in three acts in prose, and another in one act in verse; comic operas, farces, &c. Add to this a whole volume of songs and music noted by Beaumarchais himself, a volume of literary correspondence, one of diplomatic letters, and another relative to the affair hitherto so mysterious of Beaumarchais and the Chevalier d'Eon; and, if you conclude the purchase, you will possess the richest part in the manuscript inheritance of Beaumarchais." M. Thierry immediately accepted the terms on which the bookseller proposed to sell the manuscripts, and they are now the property of the Théâtre Français.

GERMANY.—The proceeds of the sale of Mendelssohn's Letters, amounting to 1500 dollars, has been paid over to the Mayor of Leipzig by M. Paul Mendelssohn, the composer's brother, in trust, to pay the annual interest on the 3rd of February, the composer's birthday, to the widows of two players in the Leipzig orchestra.

THE APPROACHING SHAKESPEARE TERCENTENARY has already produced several German works. We mention "Rays of Light from Shakespeare's Works," by H. Marggraf; and a "Jubilee Collection of Shakespeare's Sentences and Sayings, with thirty-two illustrations," edited by Kreyzig.

SCHILLER AND GOETHE.—On the 15th of October the first stone of the monument about to be raised in Frankfurt in memory of Schiller was laid. In presence of a deputation of the senate, a number of valuable documents, several pieces of money, some bottles of wine, and three balls, containing wheat, barley, and oats, were deposited in the hollow of the stone. Amongst the documents are a copy of the album presented by the town to the sovereigns who attended the banquet given at the Kaisersaal, as well as a photograph of the royal personages who took part in the Congress of 1863. The room in which the greater part of the tragedy of "Werther" was rehearsed before the eyes of the youthful and observant Goethe, is about to be arranged in its original state. The furniture of the Buff family is said to be all but entirely preserved in various houses at Wetzlar. There can be no doubt, says a correspondent, as to the identity of the old-fashioned, cracked-toned spinet which accompanied Lotte's charming songs.

THE WELL-KNOWN TRAVELLER AND WRITER, J. G. KOHL, has been appointed librarian at the library of his native city, Bremen.

THE KING OF SAXONY has conferred on Dr. W. E. Swaine, of York, the Knighthood of the Order of Albertus.

DR. EDOUARD BRINKMEYER has now, after twelve years' irksome labour, completed his great "Glossarium Diplomaticum; or, Latin, High and Low-German Words and Formulas used by the entire German Middle Age."

AMONG the papers left by the Countess Auguste Stolberg, the long-missed sketch of Goethe's room at Frankfurt, drawn by the poet himself, has been found. Its present possessor, States-Councillor Hegewitsch at Kiel, has placed it in the hands of the Frankfurt "Hochstift," and the room will be restored, together with the entire Goethe house, according to this precious plan.

GRIMM'S DICTIONARY is not so far from completion as it was said to be. Mr. Williams, of the firm of Williams and Norgate, writes: "I am in a position to inform you that the manuscript of the whole of the Dictionary was ready before the first sheet of it went to press; that all that it required was the exact arrangement and revision, which the brothers were reluctant during their life to place in other hands. After the death of Wilhelm, Dr. Karl Hildebrand, to whom Jacob refers in the preface of the second volume as a perfectly-competent collaborator, was engaged as co-editor, and he has already prepared for the press the letter K, one of the most extensive in the German alphabet. Although a short interval may elapse before the new arrangements now necessary may be completed, there is, I am informed, not only the absolute certainty of the completion of the Dictionary, but the certain assurance of its being carried to an end in a much shorter time than it has taken to bring it out thus far."

BELGIUM.—The proposal made in the late Roman Catholic Congress at Malines of founding a powerful clerical organ, has now been carried out. The Ultramontane *Journal de Bruxelles* has been bought for the sum of 400,000 francs for the purpose. This capital had for the present to be paid in shares; but the late proprietor acquires a seat and a vote in the council, to which, beside M. Paul Nève and some nameless noblemen, will also belong, Messrs. von Gerlach, Dechamps, Notheromb, von Theux, von Mérode, and Count Meccas.

ROME.—THE POPE'S CENSOR ON CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Every traveller in Italy must have noticed with pain the cruelties generally practised on animals, and especially on the noble horse. Mme. Schwartz, an Anglo-Swiss, I believe, was so shocked by what she witnessed that she went to the trouble and expense of translating into Italian and printing "A Short Catechism on Humanity to Animals," from the English. Wishing to be *en règle*, and not anticipating any obstructions at headquarters, she submitted the *brochure* to the Censor. You may imagine how shocked the authoress was on receiving the following rejoinder from the Censor: "The little work has many inaccuracies. It supposes that humanity towards animals is a divine precept; it supposes that there exists in animals a right which man ought to respect; and it supposes that, to be a good Christian, one ought to be compassionate towards the beasts. The mode in which the author proceeds to prove his theme makes manifest that he has recourse only to the Bible, and to this interpreted according to his caprice." The above is the literal translation of the verdict that annihilates the *opuscolo*: (*Roman Correspondent of the "Times."*)

TURKEY.—The *Journal de Constantinople* contains the following: "The library of the palace of Top-Khanu, which has just been burnt down, has at all times been a problem to European scholars, who believed it to be filled with the most curious literary treasures of antiquity. It contained, according to their belief, works which had been saved at the Latin conquest, and had been carefully preserved and completed by the subsequent Greek Emperors. Mahomed II., it was thought, had, at the taking of Constantinople, taken them from the Palace of the Patriarch and the various Convents of the city, and consigned them to his own new palace. This, of course, is in direct contradiction to the historian Ducas, who records that they were all scattered broadcast in the streets and fields, 'that for one penny you bought ten manuscripts of Aristotle, Plato, theological books, and all kinds of books.' De la Valle, who visited Constantinople in the seventeenth century, was convinced that the fourteen decades of Livy, four of which alone are found in print, were to be found complete in the library of the Sérail. The Grand Duke of Tuscany promised at that time a sum of 5000 piasters (30,000 fr.), to any one who would steal these books, and the representative of Venice at the Ottoman Court offered 10,000 piasters (60,000 fr.) for the same object. It is also said that the *savans* who in 1453 were sent to Constantinople and Greece by Pope Nicholas to search for precious manuscripts, and to whom he is said to have promised a reward of 5000 ducats if they would bring him the original Hebrew of the Gospel of St. Matthew, persuaded themselves, and persuaded also his Holiness, that this document was to be found in the library of the Sérail. It has since, however, been fully established that the original was in reality written in Greek." [Which is not at all so certain as the *Journal de Constantinople* thinks.]

TRADE NEWS.

THE BRITISH ALMANAC AND COMPANION for 1864 will be published by Messrs. Charles Knight and Co. on Nov. 26.

A CHANGE almost unparalleled in the history of publishing houses, which has for some time been rumoured, is at length officially announced. We allude to the sudden retirement of the firm of Parker, Son, and Bourn, and the transfer of the whole of their copyrights to Messrs Longman and Co. These, as most of our readers are aware, include some of the most valuable standard works which have issued from the press—as Mr. Stuart Mill's *Logic and Political Economy*, Mr. Buckle's *History of Civilisation*, Mr. Froude's *History of England*, Browne's *Exposition of the Thirty-nine Articles*, and the numerous important works of Sir F. Palgrave, Dean Trench, the late Archbishop Whately, Dr. Whewell, Mr. Massey, Mr. Helps, Mr. Kingsley, the late Sir G. Cornewall Lewis, and others. *Fraser's Magazine* also, we believe, passes to Messrs. Longman, in whose hands it will, no doubt, retain the high place which it has secured among the old-established monthlies.

THE SALES announced by Messrs. Southgate and Barrett to take place during the month of November are more than usually numerous and important. Among them we find the remaining stocks of a great variety of works, sold in consequence of the dissolution of partnership of Messrs. Bickers and Bush; the entire remaining stock of the Turner Gallery; the stereotype plates, copyrights, and remaining stocks of the whole of the publications of Messrs. J. M. Burton and Co., of Ipswich, which include the well-known Run-and-Read Library; the remaining copies of Sermons on the Mount; and of the series of line engravings, entitled the Royal Gallery of Art; the remaining proof copies of the series of line engravings from the pictures in the National Gallery, by the Associated Engravers; Illustrations of the Life of Martin Luther, twelve plates, with descriptive text by J. H. Merle d'Aubigne; a large surplus collection of the Photographs of Statuary, Works of Art, views, &c., in the late International Exhibition; the copyrights, stereotype plates, and remaining stock of the Parlor Library; the stereotype plates, copyrights, and remaining stocks of a portion of the publications of Messrs. Darton and Hodge, &c. &c.

THE PUBLISHING TRADE OF EDINBURGH.—The following table of statistics will afford an idea of the present extent of the publishing trade of Edinburgh, with allied departments of business:

Publishing firms	34	Apprentice ditto	125
Booksellers and news agents, including the above publishers	133	Young women employed as compositors	14
Clerks and assistants employed by the foregoing	219	Typefoundry establishments	3
Apprentices, packers, and porters	260	Copper and steel-plate engraving and lithographic printing establishments	33
Letterpress-printing establishments	90	Persons of various classes in their employment (approximate calculation)	300
Hand-presses in regular or occasional use	227	Printing-press makers	4
Printing-machines of all kinds in use	89	Bookbinding establishments	31
Journeyman compositors	607	Male operatives employed in the above bookbinding establishments	429
Apprentice compositors	335	Female operatives ditto	325
Pressmen and machinemen	187		

—(Mr. W. CHAMBERS, at Social Science Congress.)

BOOKS RECENTLY PUBLISHED.

ENGLISH.

Alford's Quebec Chapel Sermons, Vol. IV, 3rd edition, 12mo 5s cloth	
Alison's History of Europe from 1815 to 1852, Re-issue, Vol. I, 4s	
Almanach de Gotha, 1864, 32mo 5s 6d boards	
Anderson's Practical Treatise on Eczema, 8vo 5s cloth	
Armstrong's Pirates of "The Foam," 3 vols crown 8vo 31s 6d	
Ansted's Ionian Islands in the Year 1861, 8vo 16s cloth	
Arnold Delatrazze, or the Huguenot Pastor, 12mo 5s cloth	
Barlow's Rays from Sun of Righteousness, small crown 8vo 4s 6d cloth	
Battle Fields of the South, from Bull Run to Fredericksburg, 21s	
Bennett's Book of Blockheads, small 4to 5s plain, 7s 6d coloured	
Beale's Urine, Urinary Deposits and Calculi, 2nd edition, post 8vo 8s 6d	
Bernard's Witness of God, Five Sermons, post 8vo 3s cloth	
Bickersteth's Family Prayers, Six Weeks, new edition, crown 8vo 3s 6d cloth	
Bidlake's New English Grammar, 18mo 1s 6d cloth	
Bohn's Illustrated Library: "Gammer Grethell's Fairy Tales," crown 8vo 3s 6d cloth	
Bohn's Standard Library: "Foster's Essays, Decision of Character," 30th edition, 3s 6d	
Bohn's God's Way of Peace, new edition, 18mo 1s 6d cloth	
Borovinsky's Origin of Roman Catholic Liturgy, translated by Popoff, 2s	
Campbell's Life Triumphant, a Poem, crown 8vo 5s cloth	
Browning's Aurora Leigh, 6th edition, foolscap 8vo 7s cloth	
Brierley's Chronicles of Waverley, 12mo 2s 6d cloth	
Broad Shadows in Life's Pathway, 8th thousand, 12mo 5s cloth	
Brown's Carnatic Chronology, 4to 5s cloth	
Brown's Elements of Harmony and Counterpoint, crown 8vo 3s cloth	
Bryan's Surgical Diseases of Children, post 8vo 6s cloth	
Burns's Songs (Bell and Daldy's Pocket Volumes), 2s 6d sewed	
Burke's Landed Gentry, new edition, Part II., royal 8vo 30s sewed	
Burke's Landed Gentry, complete, royal 8vo 56s cloth	
Cate's Pocket Date-Book, post 8vo 5s cloth	
Campbell's Family Prayer, a Poem, crown 8vo 5s cloth	
Candlish's Life of a Risen Saviour, 3rd edition, crown 8vo 5s 6d cloth	
Canton's Treatise on Arcus Senilis, illustrated 8vo 10s 6d cloth	
Caspari's Schoolmaster and his Son, foolscap 8vo 2s cloth, 3s 6d cloth gilt	
Cassell's County Atlas (<i>Dispatch Maps</i>), folio 10s 6d boards; British Atlas, 21s boards; Complete Atlas, 42s boards; <i>Geographical Atlas</i> , 1s 6d boards	
Cassell's Family Prayer-book, edited by Garbett and Martin, 4to 9s cloth	
Chamney's Early Rain, 18mo 1s cloth limp	
Chamney's Path of a Sunbeam, 2nd edition, crown 8vo 1s cloth sewed	
Charlesworth's Ministering Children, 7th thousand, 12mo 5s cloth	
Chatterton's The Heiress and her Lovers, 3 vols post 8vo 31s 6d cloth	
Cherry and Violet, by author of "Mary Powell," 4th edition, 5s cloth	
Churchman's Guide to Faith and Piety, 2nd edition, 18mo 4s 6d cloth	
Cobbins's Condensed Commentary, new edition, imperial 4to 21s cloth	
Coleridge's The Friend, new edition, revised, 2 vols, foolscap 8vo 14s cloth	
Cooper's Precaution, 12mo 1s sewed	
Cowper's Poems (Nimmo's Re-line Edition), crown 8vo 6s cloth; 10s 6d morocco	
Cowper's Poems (Nimmo's Cheap Edition), 12mo 3s 6d cloth; 6s 6d morocco	
Colburn's Enquiry into Nature of Heat, 8vo 2s sewed	
Collins's Sackville Chase, 3 vols post 8vo 31s 6d cloth	
Cook's (Dutton) Leo, a Novel, 3 vols post 8vo 31s 6d cloth	
Cooper's Sea Lions, new edition, 12mo 1s sewed	
Courtney's Sermon, by "scrutator," crown 8vo 5s canvass	
Consett's 150 Pictures and Stories illustrating New Testament, foolscap 8vo 3s 6d	
Dalton's Book of Drawing-Room Plays, new edition, 12mo 3s 6d cloth	
Damon's Ramble through North Wales, 12mo 1s sewed	
Defoe's Robinson Crusoe, illustrated, small 4to 21s cloth	
Denton's Nature's Secrets, crown 8vo 5s cloth	
Dictionary of Medical and Surgical Knowledge, Vol. I., A-J, crown 8vo 2s 6d	
Doudney's Sympathy Words for Weak and Wary, 2nd edition, crown 8vo 3s 6d	
Doria and Macrae's Law of Bankruptcy, Vol. II. Part II., 18s 6d boards	
Doy's Chronicle of England, B.C. 55—A.D. 1485, coloured illustrations, 42s cloth	
Ebrard's Gospel History, translated by Martin, 8vo 10s 6d cloth	
Eggar's Warm Hearts in Cold Regions, foolscap 8vo 2s cloth	
Edkin's Chinese Scenes and People, small crown 8vo 3s 6d cloth	
Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine, New Series, Vol. VII., 8vo 5s cloth	
Esquiro's English at Home, 3rd Series, post 8vo 10s 6d cloth	
Every Little Boy's Book of Games, &c., foolscap 8vo 3s 6d cloth	
Field's Chromatography, new edition, 8vo 8s 6d cloth	
First Lessons in Geography, by a Lady, new edition, 18mo 1s sewed	
Fletcher's Scientific Farming (Books for Country), 12mo 1s 6d sewed	
Fletcher's Husband, 3 vols post 8vo 31s 6d cloth	
Fosbery's Hymns and Poems, Sick and Suffering, 6th edition, foolscap 8vo 5s 6d cloth	
Fox's Skin Diseases of Parasitic Origin, 8vo 7s 6d cloth	
From the World to the Pulpit, crown 8vo 3s cloth	
Graham's (Sir Jas.) Life and Times by Torrens, Vol. I., 2nd edition, 16s	
Genesius's Hebrew Grammar, translated by Conant, new edition, 6s 6d cloth	
Gill's Introductory Text-Book of School Management, 9th edition, 2s 6d	
Gillespie's Necessary Existence of God, crown 8vo 2s cloth	
Glasgow Infant School Magazine, new edition, 1st and 2nd Series, 3s each	
Golden Harp, Hymns, &c. for the Young, translated by Dulcken, 3s 6d	
Gospel according to St. Matthew, a new translation, crown 8vo 5s cloth	
Graham's Manual of Earthwork, 18mo 2s 6d cloth	
Grandineau's Petit Précepteur, 29th edition, square 3s cloth	
Grant's Adventures of Rob Roy, 12mo 5s cloth	
Grier's Sermons preached in Trinity Church, Ambleside, 8vo 10s 6d	
Grindon's Life, its Nature, &c. 3rd edition, 8vo 6s 6d cloth	
Hall's Works, new edition, by Wynter, 10 vols 8vo 105s cloth	
Hannay's Pulpit Assistant, 6th edition (4 vols.), Vol. III., 12mo 2s 6d cloth	
Hawthorne's Our Old Home, 2nd edition, 2 vols 21s cloth	
Hervey's (Mrs. T. K.) Feats of Camelot, Volume of Tales, foolscap 8vo 4s 6d	
Hewitt's Treatment of Diseases of Woman, 8vo 16s cloth	
Hoblyn's Time's "Changes," Pilgrim's Poems and Hymns, 2s 6d cloth	
Holt on Stricture of the Urethra, 2nd edition, 8vo 3s cloth	
Hooker's Works, edited by Kebble, new edition, 3 vols 8vo 31s 6d cloth	
Horner on Health, 3rd edition, crown 8vo 2s cloth limp	
Howe (John), Life of, by Rogers, 8vo 6s cloth	
Ilumphrey's Coinage of the British Empire, new edition, royal 8vo 21s	
Huntington's Church Work in Large Towns, post 8vo 4s cloth	
Hunter's Examination Questions in Book-keeping, Double Entry, 1s	
Hutton's Sermons on Lord's Prayer, with Memoir by Dale, 7s 6d cloth	
Illustrated London Almanach, 1864, 4to 1s sewed	
Interrupted Wedding, by the Author of "Mary Powell," post 8vo 6s cloth	
Ingdom's Poems, 3rd edition, foolscap 8vo 5s cloth	
Ishier's First Steps to Euclid, 12mo 1s 6d sewed	
Jacobson's Patrum Apostolicorum, editio quarta, 2 vols 8vo 21s cloth	
James's Course of Faith, 2nd edition, foolscap 8vo 2s 6d cloth	
Jacob's Latin Reader, Part II., 11th edition, 12mo 3s cloth	
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OBITUARY.

LORD LYNDBURST.—Of many conspicuous men who have died during the present year, not one can be compared to Lord Lyndhurst in vigour of bodily and mental constitution. There was, perhaps, no department of human activity in which he would not have excelled. He was trained for the hereditary profession of a painter; he became eminent as a mathematician; and the scientific

precision of his intellect might have made him eminent as a philosopher or historian, if severe study had been the readiest path to fame and fortune. It is perhaps doubtful whether he could ever have acquired the arts of a popular leader, although he made himself the organ and counsellor of a powerful aristocracy. If his lot had been cast in a different age and country, he might have found congenial exercise for his faculties as a Cardinal Minister of the order of Richelieu. As an English statesman, he has been fully appreciated and cordially admired, and he had the fortune to survive the bitter political enmities which he had provoked during his active career. Extraordinary longevity, unattended by decay, always commands a certain tenderness and respect; nor, indeed, could Lord Lyndhurst, at any period of his life, have been regarded with contempt. Nevertheless, it must be admitted that he never attained that undefinable eminence which is recognised as greatness. While he dominated by force of will and intellect over his rivals and opponents, he neither commanded a following in the country, nor sufficiently understood the conditions of real political influence. His Lordship died on the 12th of last month in his 92nd year.

MRS. TROLLOPE.—This lady, well known as the popular authoress, has just died at Florence. She was born at Heckfield, Hants, in 1779. Her father, the Rev. Mr. Milton (who held the New College living of Heckfield) was the designer of the wet dock at Bristol, and was well known as a most accomplished man of science. The old Wykehamist connection brought about Miss Milton's marriage with Mr. Thomas Anthony Trollope, B.C.L., of Oxford (1794), and Fellow of New College, who was called to the bar in 1801, and died at Bruges, Oct. 23, 1835. In the early part of her career she acquired some notoriety as the writer of a work on "America and the Americans," in which she criticised our Transatlantic kinsmen in a coarse and unfriendly spirit. Mrs. Trollope's later works are too numerous to be given in detail. They include "The Vicar of Wrexhill," "The Widow Barnaby," "The Widow Marriell," "The Barnaby in America," "Jessie Phillips," and many others. Two of Mrs. Trollope's sons have distinguished themselves in the world of letters. Mr. Thomas Adolphus Trollope, her son, educated at Winchester and St. Alban's Hall, Oxford (under the headship of the illustrious Archbishop whose death we record this day), has written two volumes on Brittany, "The Life of Filipp Strozzi," "The Girlhood of Catherine de Medici," "La Beata," and other works.

MR. WILLIAM CUBITT, M.P.—This gentleman, until lately an Alderman of London, and who had filled the office of Lord Mayor in two successive years, died on Wednesday night last, at his residence, Penton-lodge, Hampshire. He was in the seventy-third year of his age, and by his death a vacancy occurs in the representation of Andover, for which he had sat in Parliament since 1847, with the exception of a short interval in 1861-62. He was the most popular chief magistrate of the city of London in recent times, and commanded in an extraordinary degree the respect of the Court of Common Council and, indeed, of the citizens at large. During his mayoralty considerably more than a quarter of a million of money in the whole flowed spontaneously into the Mansion-house from time to time towards one public object or another, and of which more than 200,000l. was subscribed in the second year of it. He was elected an Alderman for the Ward of Langbourne in 1851, on the death of Sir John Key, who, like Mr. Cubitt, had twice filled the office of Lord Mayor. He had previously been elected Sheriff of London and Middlesex. He took a memorable part in originating the public subscription towards a national memorial of the Prince Consort, and afterwards, with Lord Derby, Lord Clarendon, and Sir Charles Eastlake, had the honour to serve upon the committee nominated by the Queen to assist her in deciding on the form which the memorial should assume.

THE REV. THOS. JAMES.—Northamptonshire has recently lost one of its learned worthies in the shape of the Rev. Thomas James, M.A., who died a few days since at Theddingworth vicarage, in that county. He was Hon. Canon of Peterborough, Rural Dean, Vicar of Sibbertoft and of Theddingworth, Hon. Corresponding Secretary of the Northamptonshire Architectural Society, &c. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxon.; B.A. 1832; M.A. 1835. His literary tastes and abilities brought him a very large number of friends, by whom his death will be deeply regretted. He contributed several articles, such as "Northamptonshire," "Bees," "Flower Gardens," "Labourers' Cottages," &c., to the *Quarterly Review*. He also edited "Murray's Illustrated Edition of Esop's Fables," and was the editor of the "Illustrated Edition of the Book of Common Prayer," about to be issued by the same publisher. Mr. James was renowned for his taste and learning in archaeological matters, and many of the recent church restorations in Northamptonshire were effected under his guidance. The improvement of labourers' cottages was one of his principal aims, and most of the model dwellings in the Midlands owe their origin to his ceaseless activity. He also lectured on this subject, about two years since, at the South Kensington Museum. His death will be severely felt by the various archaeological associations in the Midland Counties.

DR. WHATELY, Archbishop of Dublin. died about noon on Thursday, the 8th ult., in the 77th year of his age. Earl Grey, in the year 1831, made Dr. Whately, an Englishman, who had not been previously elevated to the episcopal rank, Archbishop of Dublin, on the death of Archbishop Magee. One strong inducement with the Government in making the selection was that it was about to commence the great experiment of national education, based upon the principles of religious equality, from which should be excluded everything liable to even the suspicion of proselytism. And it was essential that the new Archbishop of Dublin should take an active part in working out the experiment, as one of the principal members of the new Board of Education. He was appointed one of the first Commissioners of National Education in Ireland, and was constant in his attendance at the meetings of the Board, a frequent visitor at its model schools, and an anxious observer of the progress of the system. His pen was ever ready to repel the attacks made upon it. He also composed several manuals of instruction for the use of schools on "Money Matters," on "Reasoning," on the "Evidences of Christianity," and on the "British Constitution," in which he displayed his extraordinary capacity for rendering profound truths intelligible to the young. He had but one son. He is a clergyman of many years' standing and superior ability, and yet all that his father did for him was to give him the small parish of St. Werburgh, in Dublin, worth only 300l. or 400l. a year. This self-denial contrasts favourably with the excessive nepotism of some of the most evangelical and pious of our Bishops, who have given the best livings in their diocese to their young sons and sons-in-law and nephews, while able and excellent men, who had grown up grey in the service of the Church, were left to drag out the remnant of their existence on their miserable stipends as curates. Among the monuments of his liberality, which he has left behind him, is the Whately Professorship of Political Economy, which he endowed in the Dublin University. His Grace was 59th Archbishop of Dublin, and 55th Bishop of Glendalough, and succeeded as 89th Bishop of Kildare in 1846 (that See having been prospectively united to Dublin under the Church Temporalities Act, on the death of Dr. Charles Lindsay. He was visitor of Trinity College, Dublin; Prebendary *ex officio* of Cullen in St. Patrick's Cathedral; Vice-President of the Royal Irish Academy, and Chancellor of the Order of St. Patrick. Mrs. Whately, wife of his Grace, died 25th April, 1860.

MR. JOHN CLARK—A link, coupling the modern annals of art with those of a long-past date—has silently dropped out in Edinburgh, by death, in his ninety-second year. Mr. Clark will be remembered by the elder members of the trade as a popular book-illustrator; by many a grandfather and grandmother as the inventor and executant of those ingenious Art-toys, the Myriorama, Urania's Mirror, &c., which charmed them in their childhood, and as "Waterloo Clark" from his aqua-tinted, brightly-coloured sketches of some of the incidents of the field, taken by himself on the spot, immediately after the battle.

MR. W. J. STEWART—We greatly regret to announce the death of W. J. Stewart, Esq., editor of the *Illustrated London News*, which occurred at his residence on Saturday last. Mr. Stewart had been for a considerable time in a weak state of health; but we believe that his death, which resulted from disease of the heart, was quite unexpected until shortly before it took place. In him we have lost a gentleman endeared to his friends by the extreme amiability of his disposition, as well as a young author of real promise. We understand that a posthumous novel is already in the press, and will shortly be produced by the publishers of his former successful work, "Footsteps Behind Him."

MR. SHEEPHANKS—This distinguished benefactor of the nation, whose picture gallery has afforded pleasure to tens of thousands of British people, died at his residence, Rutland-gate, on Monday the 5th ult. Mr. Sheephanks, born in 1787, was the son of a wealthy cloth manufacturer at Leeds, and succeeded his father in the business. Although a brother of the famous astronomer, he led a quiet, unostentatious life, and only became known by his munificent gift to the country. The collection is worth about 60,000*l*. It is especially rich in the best works of Mulready, Leslie, and Landseer, and contains fine examples of the principal modern British oil-painters. Among the "conditions precedent" of his gift was one which Mr. Sheephanks ultimately did not insist upon—the opening of his collection on Sundays.

PROF. EILHARD MITSCHELICH, of Berlin, has been removed by death, at the age of sixty-nine. He had long been known as one of the ablest philosophical chemists of the day, and the estimation in which he was held was exemplified by the numbers who attended his classes in the University of Berlin, and the Friedrich-Wilhelms-Institut in that city. He was the author of a "Lehrbuch der Chemie," in two volumes, which has passed through two editions, and has been translated into French. Dr. Mitscherlich was elected a Foreign Member of the Royal Society in 1828, and in 1829 one of the Royal Medals was awarded to him for his "Discoveries relating to the Laws of Crystallization and the Properties of Crystals." It is, perhaps, by his researches into the phenomena of crystallography that he will be best remembered.

MR. JOHN BOWYER NICHOLS, for more than sixty years one of the printers of the Votes and Proceedings of the House of Commons, died last month. Mr. Nichols was in his 85th year, and died at Hanger-hill, Ealing, on Monday, the 19th ult. He was the only son of Mr. John Nichols, the author of the "History of Leicestershire," the "Bibliotheca Topographica," and "Literary Anecdotes and Illustrations;" was the godson of William Bowyer, the learned printer, with whom his father was in partnership; and was himself an author and editor. In the latter capacity he was long associated with the *Gentleman's Magazine*. He was also one of the editors of the improved edition of Hutchins's "History of Dorset," the third and fourth volumes of which were superintended by him. In the former he gave us "Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica," in eight volumes octavo, in 1834 to 1843—which have been continued by his son and successor, Mr. John Gough Nichols, in two volumes, under the title of "The Topographer and Genealogist," besides some minor antiquarian and topographical publications. Mr. Nichols was one of the three registrars of the Literary Fund Society.

MISCELLANEA.

THE REV. W. W. CAZALET, whose principles of elocution we have had occasion to notice very favourably, and who also has had great success in imparting his views to clergymen and others who have placed themselves under his direction, is about to resume his lectures on the voice, its management in reading and speaking; on delivery; the art of singing; and on defects of speech. The course will comprise a series of six lectures on these different subjects.

The art of air-ballooning was not, as is generally believed, first discovered by Montgolfier, but by a Jesuit of Lisbon named Guzman, who lived in the beginning of the eighteenth century, and was well versed in natural philosophy. Being at his window one day he perceived a very light concave body floating in the air, and the idea then struck him that such a phenomenon might be produced on a large scale. He succeeded in constructing a balloon of very light materials, tried it several times with tolerable success, and then resolved to produce it in public. He accordingly had a large balloon made, and obtained permission to effect his ascension on the square in front of the royal palace. Having fixed a chafing-dish under the balloon, he placed himself under it, and, in the presence of John V., the whole royal family, and a vast number of spectators, he rose up in the air to the height of the roof of one of the neigh-

bouring houses, the balloon being, however, secured by ropes; but, owing to bad management, the balloon received a rent, and sank down, but very gently, and the aeronaut escaped unhurt. The Inquisition took umbrage at the discovery; and Guzman having, in reply to its remonstrances, offered to raise up the Grand Inquisitor and his whole tribunal into the air, he was thrown into prison, but subsequently released through the intercession of the Jesuits. He then went over to Spain, where he died of sorrow in 1724. It was not until sixty-four years later that the Brothers Montgolfier launched their first balloon into the air. It was made of cloth lined with paper, and 110 feet in circumference; it rose to a height of 1000 fathoms in ten minutes. In the same year Pilâtre des Rosiers, and the Comte d'Orlandes embarked in a basket hanging from the chafing-dish of a Montgolfier, and rose into the air from the park of La Muette. A few days later MM. Charles et Robert performed their first aerial voyage from the garden of the Tuileries, but this time with better materials, the balloon being of gummed silk, and filled with hydrogen gas, which is seventeen times lighter than air. Since then the art has remained stationary, and it is only now the application of the screw principle to aeronautics has been seriously mooted.—*Calignani*.

What the Scottish chroniclers used to call a *sensible earthquake*, or what we should style the shock of an earthwre, made England tremble through and through, before dawn, on Tuesday morning, Oct. 6. Our own old records speak of many such visitations. In 1580, the Kentish people were driven by one from their beds to the churches. In 1597, Scotland suffered, but she could readily account for it in the fact that the King had disturbed the Kirk ministry! Again was that land shaken from north to south, in 1608, when Aberdeen took the fault upon herself, and saw the cause of the earthquake in the fishing, on Sundays, for salmon in the river Dee! Scotland was frequently shaken, sometimes with fatal results, during the seventeenth century. So also was England—in the last decade of that century particularly, but with such diverse results, that while Evelyn, at his dinner-table at Wotton, was not aware of the fact, his maids, up-stairs making the beds, were scared by it. It was in that century that Doolittle published his "Earthquakes Explained and Improved." The great year for these shocks in the last century was 1750. Chesterfield, indifferent as he was to the shock in February, was startled from sleep by the one which shook all London in March. Then a mad trooper in Delawarr's regiment prophesied a third, and final ruin, for the 2nd of April. Whereupon people fled to the country, and sixpenny pamphlets recorded their names, and ladies had *earthquake gowns* to wear at night as they sat out in the Park, or fields beyond; and Archbishop Secker preached against earthquakes all night at St. James's, and ladies and gentlemen rode to country inns, played till morning at brag, and then returned to find London—not in ruins. The only profit derived from it was by Turner the chinaman, who, having cracked a ten-guinea pair of vases, declared they had been cracked by an earthquake, and doubled their price because of that distinction.

A singular discovery has lately been announced in France. The discovery, however, is that of a Dutchman, M. Hooibrenk, and the results of his researches have been so well marked and valuable that he has been awarded the Cross of the Legion of Honour by the Emperor, who has directed that a scientific commission be appointed to investigate and report upon the matter. M. Hooibrenk supposes that the number of grains in an ear of corn can be increased by bringing a larger quantity of pollen into contact with the stigma than they usually receive. He conducts his experiments as follows: He takes a cord of from twenty-five to thirty yards long, and fastens to it a stiff woollen fringe of about ten inches long; he steepes it for a short time in honey, and drags it over the fields of corn two or three times after flowering. It catches the pollen from the anthers and applies it to the stigmata (it is, in fact, Mr. Darwin's bee-process on a gigantic scale), and the result is a greatly increased crop. This method has been tried in conjunction with the old one, on a farm near Epervan, in Champagne, the property of the celebrated wine dealers, Messrs. Jaquesson. The results beneath show the relative advantages of both systems:

	Hooibrenk's System. Kilogrammes.	Old System. Kilogrammes.
Wheat	31	21
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It has been conjectured that the results would have been still more striking had not this season been such a favourable one. Fruit and garden vegetables have been similarly treated, and with a like success. It has been found also that an inclination of 112° of the branches of the vine produces some effect upon the flow of the sap, and increases the fruit crop. M. Hooibrenk maintains that by his process, and without any material additional outlay, crops of fruit, vegetables, and corn can be increased in value fifty per cent.

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